Three Parts
14 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
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VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,699. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1895.—THREE PARTS.—14 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FIVE SEVERELY SCALDED

Another Accident to the Torpedo Boat Ericsson.

LOW PRESSURE CYLINDER WRECKED

A Steampipe Gives Way and the Members of the Engineer's Corps Suffer—The Ericsson's Unlucky History.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 17.—Misfortune seems to have been the lot of torpedo boat Ericsson since it came to New-London from the Iowa Iron Works, Dubuque, a year ago, but none of the accidents which have befallen it has been as serious as that which occurred to-day, when the boat was on Long Island Sound, and when the starboard low pressure cylinder was wrecked, breaking the steam pipe connecting with it and scalding five of the ten men in the engineer's force. The injured men are:

CODY, DAVID; 562 Second Street, Jersey City; junior engineer.

HAMILTON, JOSEPH; 106 Trinity Place, New-York; junior engineer.

MERWIN, WILLIAM; Dubuque, Iowa; machinist; granted an engineer's papers a few days ago after an exceptionally good examination before the local board.

STANSBY, JOHN; engineer; Dubuque, Iowa.

WILLIAMS, AUSTIN; 74 Catherine Street, New-York; junior engineer.

The Ericsson left the Morgan Iron Works this morning about 10 o'clock to go upon the course, on which it was expected the boat would have its speed run, and had reached a point between Cornfield Point and Bartlett's Reef Lightship.

The boat was running at high speed under trial conditions, with about 250 pounds of steam, when the starboard low pressure cylinder was wrecked, causing a break in the passover pipe, from which steam poured in a great volume into the restricted quarters of the engineers' force. There were ten men below at the time, but five of them got out with trifling scalds. The engines were shut down as soon as possible and the boat stopped. The men were carried to the deck as soon as possible, suffering terribly.

The lighthouse steamer Cactus, Capt. Foddard, which left port this forenoon, was ther off Hatchett's Point, within hailing distance from the Ericsson, and she was called to the assistance of the torpedo boat, so the injured men might be sent to New-London without delay, to be given medical treatment. Quantities of white lead and boiled oil were applied to the scalded men to relieve their pains by excluding the air from the exposed flesh.

The run in here was of more than an hour's duration, but the injured men were at the Marine Hospital, in Bacon House, soon after 12 o'clock. The Cactus tied up at the wharf adjoining its own, where an ambulance took the men to the Marine Hospital, while a big crowd gathered to learn the extent of the disaster.

Merwin is the most severely scalded, his lower limbs, body, and arms being affected. Stransby is almost silmarly scalded. Cody's body and arms are badly scalded. Hamilton's injuries are, like Williams's, from the waist up. All are doing well to-night and will probably recover.

Lieut. R. N. Usher, United States Navy, and Superintendent Hopkins of the Iowa Iron Works, were on the deck of the steamer at the time of the accident, and the others were all below. Lieut. Usher notified the Navy Department, and Superintendent Hopkins informed the iron works of the disaster. The break will probably delay the speed trial for many weeks. Investigation of the break has not yet been made, but to-morrow the extent of the damage will be learned and the wrecked cylinder taken out.

The disaster left nothing for the Ericsson to do but return to port, so it was headed toward New-London, which was reached under steam from one engine at 2:30 P. M. The boat will be here now till put in condition again.

It is said to-night that the speed of the Ericsson was as great to-day when the cylinder broke as it has yet made, but officials of the board decline to say what the speed was, expressing it as running under "trial conditions."

The present contract calls for a speed of twenty-four knots, but the boat has come close to a thirty-mile pace in preliminary runs, it is claimed.

The Ericsson is the second torpedo boat built for the new navy, and the first war vessel constructed on inland waters. She was launched from the yard of the Iowa Iron Works, at Dubuque, Iowa, May 12, 1894.

The Ericsson was designed for a speed of twenty-three knots per hour. Her boilers, which are of the Thornycroft tubular type, are designed for a steam pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch. They are operated by forced draught in the closed fire-room system.

The Ericsson was authorized in 1891, and the contract for her construction was awarded to the Iowa Iron Works of Dubuque, Iowa. The contract price was $113,000, and it was stipulated that the vessel was to be completed within twelve months.

The general dimensions of the Ericsson are: Length, 150 feet; extreme beam, 15.62 feet; beam at load water line, 15.5 feet; normal draught, 4.75 feet; normal displacement, 120 tons.

The motive power consists of two sets of quadruple-expansion engines of the vertical inverted, direct-acting type, operating twin screws of manganese bronze. The cylinder chambers are 11½, 16, 21½, and 30 inches. The estimated horse power of the engines is 1,800.

The armament consists of two turn-table torpedo tubes, fitted on training circles that are situated well aft, and one fixed torpedo tube in the bow, the latter for Howell torpedoes. The turn-table tubes are designed for eighteen-inch Whitehead torpedoes. In addition to the torpedo armament, there are four one-pounder rapid-fire guns, mounted so as to command an all-round fire. Two staterooms are provided for officers, and a long compartment, which extends the entire beam of the vessel, contains bunks for the petty officers. In the crew's quarters there are twelve bunks and swinging space for four hammocks.

The Ericsson, soon after being launched, was towed to St. Louis, where she received the finishing touches, and from that point sailed Aug. 8, 1894, on her journey of 3,613 miles to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She took the "inside passage," traversing the Mississippi River, through bayous, canals, rivers, &c., to Tampa Bay. The whole distance covered "outside" was but about 550 miles. The Ericsson arrived at New-London Aug. 30, 1894, having experienced no accident. The next day it was discovered that the boat's propeller blades had been bent by striking an obstruction in New-York Harbor.

A machinery trial was given Oct. 28, after the boat had been at New-London nearly two months. The test was pronounced entirely satisfactory. Then preparations were made for a speed trial. Trifling mishaps of one kind or another postponed the trial until Nov. 22, when it was attempted. The starboard pump broke and the final trial was postponed. Dec. 1 the Ericsson again started to test her machinery preliminary to a speed trial. Her low-pressure piston rod broke while she was making twenty-five knots an hour. She was then laid up for the Winter. Since Spring the contractors have been putting the boat in readiness for her official speed trial, which it is thought will soon be given.

The Ericsson.
First War Vessel Built on Inland Waters of the United States.

A YARN ABOUT MR. HARRISON

Story Comes Out of the Adirondacks that He Is Not a Candidate for the Presidency—Wouldn't Take It.

OLD FORGE, N. Y., July 17.—A story is going the rounds here that Mr. Harrison has announced with positiveness that he is not a candidate for the Presidency, and would not accept the nomination of his party for that office if it should be tendered him.

As the story runs Mr. Harrison unbosomed himself to Congressman Theodore L. Poole while Mr. Poole and Joseph L. Sayles of Rome, N. Y., were here for the purpose of inviting Mr. Harrison to go to the State Fair at Syracuse and participate in the exercises of "Grand Army Day." The request was made that Mr. Harrison should deliver a speech at the Syracuse fair.

Mr. Harrison declined the invitation.

"I have come into these mountains," he said, "for rest and recreation, and I do not intend to leave them until my vacation is ended."

Major Poole, so it is alleged, was inclined to regard this reply of Mr. Harrison's as final, but Mr. Sayles thought differently. He knew that the Major was an old army comrade of Mr. Harrison's, and got the idea into his head that if the Major should try again and beg Mr. Harrison as an old friend not to refuse to go to Syracuse the answer would be what was wanted.

The Major said he would try.

"General," said he to Mr. Harrison, "look here a minute."

With that he called Mr. Harrison over to one corner of the tent, which is Mr. Harrison's abiding place.

"General," said the Major, "you must come. Now there's a good feller. Don't say no."

Mr. Harrison—according to report—stuck his hands down into his trousers pockets, and pondered for a moment. Then he said:

"Major, I will tell you why I do not care to go to Syracuse at the time you want me to. If I go anywhere now and make a speech, the candidates for the Presidency will say that I am a candidate for that office, and am going for political purposes.

"I am not a candidate for the Presidency, have not been, will not be. I do not want the office and would not accept it."

This is the story which is being told here. On whose authority it is told it is impossible to find out. Congressman Poole is not the reputed author of it, nor is Mr. Sayles. The whole thing sounds like a fake originated for the amusement of politicians in a dull Summer season.

It is not at all probable that anybody of sense will believe that Mr. Harrison would not accept the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

"Do you believe the story?" The New-York Times's correspondent asked a well-known New-York politician.

"Might just as well ask me if I believe an elephant will eat peanuts," he answered, "or a bear huckleberries."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 17.—Major Theodore L. Poole, who returned from Old Forge at a late hour to-night, was seen by a representative of the United Press, and told of the press dispatch which stated that Mr. Harrison had said to him that in no circumstances would he accept a renomination. When asked whether the ex-President had made this assertion, Congressman Poole said:

"Gen. Harrison did not in my presence in any way, directly or indirectly, allude to the possibility of his entering the race for the nomination."

NOT GOING TO THE ADIRONDACKS

The President Will Not Visit the Woods Before Leaving Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 17.—The President has been annoyed at the publication that he was going to the Adirondacks this month. He wishes it emphatically stated that he does not contemplate a trip to the Adirondacks before his return to Washington. There is very little possibility of his visiting any place before he leaves Gray Gables, in October.

Secretary of State Richard Olney called on the President to-day, and stopped over one train while on his way to Boston.

The Trial of the St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—According to information received by the Navy Department, the trial of the American Line steamer St. Louis in the English Channel to determine her eligibility as a mail ship, and also as an auxiliary naval vessel, will be conducted some time in August next over a course now being laid out by the Hydrographic Office. President Griscom of the International Steamship Company sailed for England to-day to make arrangements for the trial, which will be conducted with extreme secrecy, no representatives of the press being permitted to be present. Commander R. B. Bradford of the navy will have charge of the trial, and he will be assisted by Lieut. Mulligan of the Navigation Bureau.

Four Dead Men Indicted.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 17.—Among the saloon keepers indicted by the Grand Jury recently for selling liquor on Sunday were the names of four men who are dead. They are Patrick Sullivan, C. W. Schumann, A. C. Kellbury, and Patrick Brogan. The blunder was caused by the constables who gathered the evidence. The saloons are still open, the old signs are over the doors, and the constables supposed that the owners of the names were the men they saw behind the bars of the various establishments. The indictments will be pigeonholed and new ones found against the proper persons.

Missed the Dog, Shot Its Owner.

WEST NEW-YORK, N. J., July 17.—Alexander Clemens of Guttenberg came here to-day on business. While passing through Niles Avenue his dog bit an eight-year-old girl named Tillie Henry. The girl's mother demanded that the dog should be killed. Clemens not only had no objection, but he volunteered to hold the dog while Policeman Girsham acted as executioner. Girsham's first shot missed the dog and cut off one of Clemens's toes. While the wounded man was looking for a doctor the officer succeeded in killing the dog.

Trolley Company Sued for $15,000.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 17.—Henry Blen was killed by a trolley car in this city April 28. Bertha Blen, his widow, to-day brought suit against the Consolidated Traction Company, in behalf of herself and infant child, for $15,000 damages.

Miss Vanderbilt's Engagement Denied.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—The report from England of the engagement of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of Mrs. Alva S. Vanderbilt, to the Duke of Marlborough, is denied here by good authority.

THEIR ROWS ARE MANY

Republicans Have on Hand an Assorted Stock of Fights.

TRYING TO BREAK AWAY FROM PLATT

Opponents of Boss Rule Insist the State Committee Must Be Enlarged.

THE PATTERSON-MILHOLLAND QUARREL

Mr. Brookfield Ignores Mr. Hackett—Writ for Reapportionment in 13th Senate District.

There are more separate and distinct political fights raging within the Republican Party these midsummer days than has been the case before in years. They vary in size from those involving the State machine to those involving control of a district.

The "midsummer madness" brings an ambition or at least a readiness on the part of the leaders and would-be leaders to call each other hard names.

In the scramble for offices in the city, and in the desire to secure control or break control of the State machine, there are troubles almost too numerous to count. Chief among them are the organized and widespread endeavors to get out of the clutches of ex-Senator Platt. Then come more troubles, due to ambitions to secure control of patronage. New ones come to light almost every day.

THE FIGHT AGAINST MR. PLATT.

His Opponents Determined the State Committee Shall Be Enlarged.

The trouble between Mr. Platt and his opponents in State politics is booming along as rapidly and enthusiastically as the zeal of those who do not wear the collar can boom it. The movement, which has taken the shape of an attempt to enlarge the State Committee, is at such a stage as to give encouragement to the informal committee.

This committee is intending to enliven the State Convention by precipitating the fight at the very outset. It wants a temporary Chairman of the convention who will make up a committee on resolutions favorable to the increase.

The Platt men have raised the cry that this movement is simply an attempt to put the control of the committee into the hands of New-York City and Brooklyn. Those who send communications to the informal committee in favor of the change make no secret of their hostility to Mr. Platt. They point out as arguments in favor of a change the number of the State committeemen in other States, and claim that New-York Republicans are away behind the times.

"New-Hampshire has 110 members, and the organization there is one of the most perfect in the country," they say. "Look at Pennsylvania Republicans, with 120 committeemen! Look at Minnesota, with 80!"

Some one played a joke on Secretary Wakeman of the informal committee yesterday. In his mail came a card with this inscription:

County of Tioga, Oriental Hotel Post Office.
I heartily favor the proposed enlargement of the Republican State Committee on the basis of one member of the committee for each Assembly district, and will use my best efforts to elect delegates to the next State Convention favoring the plan. THOMAS PLATT.

Mr. Wakeman filed this with the other replies, with the word "fake" written across it.

Chairman Cornelius N. Bliss of the informal committee yesterday gave out a summary of the progress of this fight up to date. In this he said the opposition came from a very few "who, perhaps, fear that an increased number would be more difficult to control." Mr. Bliss's summary is as follows:

On the 19th of June a committee of Republicans issued a brief and courteous circular note to fellow-Republicans in all parts of the State recommending an enlargment of the Republican State Committee. Their object was to create a friendly discussion of the question of enlarging the State Committee, for which there seemed to be a demand on the part of the masses of the Republican Party. The committee is not instigating, and does not propose to instigate a factional contest for or against any individual. They merely wish to give an opportunity for the expression of public opinion on a question of interest to all Republicans. The replies of over 2,000 representative Republicans are practically unanimous in advising the enlargement of the Republican State Committee to 150, or 1 member for each Assembly district.

The opposition to any change comes from a very few gentlemen, who perhaps fear that an increased number would be more difficult to control. It is believed by the Informal Committee that this would be true, and many replies to the circular indicate that it is largely for this reason that the measure meets with such overwhelming popular approval. The present methods of government of the party in the Empire State practically prohibit any voice to the great body of Republicans in party councils. The private party man is expected to contribute to campaign funds, to vote for candidates assigned for his support by prearranged conventions, and otherwise to hold his peace.

There is no mistaking the sentiment which now prevails, i. e., that Republicans demand fair and open discussion within party lines; the election of representative conventions, and the nomination of proper candidates, who shall be free from the control of individual bosses. The indefensible action of certain members of the State Senate, who are known to have been under such control during the last session of the Legislature, has given emphasis to the demands of the masses. One of the first steps to be taken to effect the desired result is to elect a State Committee that will manage the details of polititcal business in a manner worthy of the great party of which we are members, and to which this country is to-day looking to emancipate it from the errors and incompetency of Democratic Administration—national, State, and municipal. The proposed plan of reorganization of the State Committee is popular; it is efficient; it is representative, and will prevail, providing earnest Republicans who have subscribed to it will work unceasingly in their respective counties for the election of delegates to the State Convention reflecting their views.

Many who have sent indorsements of the plan are members of the State Club.

A PICTURESQUE QUARREL THIS.

Jacob M. Patterson's Opposition to Milholland's Friend Southworth.

One of the picturesque quarrels among Republicans is that in which John E. Milholland, ex-Justice and now Quarantine Commissioner Jacob M. Patterson, and Fire Commissioners La Grange and Sheffield are the leading participants. This grows out of the hostility of the ex-Justice to Chester H. Southworth, who is backed by Mr. Milholland for the position of Fire Marshal.

Patterson's animosity to Southworth dates back many years—to the days when, as one of Chester A. Arthur's lieutenants, the latter interfered with Mr. Patterson's political aspirations.

When Mr. Patterson had been called to substitute the scales of justice for the old steelyards of the shop, there was an incident which furnished the ammunition for

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GOV. MORTON LEAVES ALBANY

The New Prison Commission Meets, Elects Officers, and Is Ready to Begin Business at Once.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 17.—Gov. Morton, having finished consideration of matters which had accumulated in his absence, again left this city this afternoon for his home, Ellerslie. He will go to Bar Harbor to join his family in August.

Gov. Morton to-day for the first time considered the report of the special legislative committee which investigated the administration of affairs in the prisons of the State. The Governor has been asked to remove Gen. Austin Lathrop, the Democratic Superintendent of State Prisons, from office on the strength of the report. He discussed the report to-day with his legal adviser, Mr. Lincoln, and with Judge Joyce, his pardon clerk. The latter submitted to the Governor a digest of the facts contained in the testimony. The matter will be further considered later.

The new Prison Commission which was recently appointed by Gov. Morton to overlook the administration of affairs in the State prisons and other penal institutions in the State met to-day and organized by the election of ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart of New-York City as President. David Healy of Brooklyn, a prominent labor leader, is strongly indorsed for the position of Secretary of the commission, which position has a three-thousand-dollar salary attached to it.

The commission elected W. J. Montanye of Cortland Vice President and Charles J. Boyd of Middletown temporary Secretary. Ex-Senator Stewart said they also adopted a seal and directed the Secretary to notify the Prison Wardens, heads of reformatories, &c., that they had organized and begun work, and that they should expect before Nov. 1 reports from each institution of its condition and workings.

The election of a Secretary was deferred until the next meeting, Sept. 4. Aside from Mr. Healy, Augustus Sherman of Catskill is the most prominent candidate for the place. A delegation in his interest, headed by Gen. W. C. Wiley of the Governor's staff, waited upon Gov. Morton to-day to urge Mr. Sherman's selection.

The new commission comprises the following, all of whom were present at to-day's meeting: Lispenard Stewart of New-York, Charles J. Boyd of Middletown, Nelson Davenport of Troy, William R. Remington of Canton, John G. Dorrance of Camden, William J. Montanye of Cortland, Mrs. John Davenport of Bath, and George B. Hayes of Buffalo.

KILLED BY AN ELECTRIC SHOCK

The Sudden Death of Katie Valentine of Norwalk, Conn.—Her Body Found on a Telephone Wire.

NORWALK, Conn., July 17.—The body of Katie Valentine, daughter of Charles E. Valentine, of Butler Street, this city, was found in the fields at the rear of the Summer residence of Mrs. Rebecca D. Matthews of New-York at about 10 o'clock this morning, face downward and lying across a telephone wire. The body was discovered by boys who were berrying, and they called Le Grand Jennings who made an attempt to lift the girl, but was almost knocked down by an electric shock. Then it was discovered that the girl had been killed by electricity.

The wire was removed and after the body had been viewed by Medical Examiner W. C. Burke of South Norwalk, it was removed to the parents' home.

Miss Valentine, who was sixteen years old to-day, was employed at Roth & Goldschmidt's corset factory, at South Norwalk, and went to work at the usual time this morning. A short time after her arrival she complained of being ill and was allowed to go home. On her return she made a short cut across the fields, and tripped over a telephone wire lying on the grass, falling face down on it, and she never arose. The wire must have been crossed with an electric light or trolley circuit wire, for it was heavily charged with electricity.

The girl's face is badly scarred on the right side, where she rested on the wire. From a point near the top of the ear, diagonally to the corner of the mouth the flesh is burned nearly to the bone, and is of a greenish hue. An investigation to place the responsibility is now being made.

GOLD RESERVE NOT AFFECTED

Bullion Deposited to Offset Shipments Yesterday and To-day.

Yesterday's shipment of $70,000 in gold by the St. Louis and the reported intention to ship $80,000 by the Normannia to-day excited no concern in the financial district yesterday, because the gold reserve was not affected by the withdrawals. The coin was taken from the Sub-Treasury, but on Assay Office drafts. This meant that Nesslage, Colgate & Co., the bullion dealers who made the shipments, had deposited bullion at the Assay Office of a value equal to their requirements and had taken coin for it. The Treasury possessions thus merely changed form in the transaction.

There was some talk among bankers down town of a proceeding in bills over which some differences had appeared and a put of which a gold shipment occurred, but that referred to last week's shipment and was too small a matter to bother any one except immediate parties to the affair.

A FLOOD AT NORWICH, CONN.

Water in the Meadow Brook Reservoir Breaks Its Bounds.

NORWICH, Conn., July 17.—Meadow Brook Reservoir, a supplementary reservoir, containing 50,000,000 gallons of water, was emptied this afternoon by the breaking of the bulkheads.

The water inundated many acres of farm land, destroying crops, and sweeping cut hay into the Yantic River. Cattle and horses were rescued with difficulty. The Norwich Town Turnpike was flooded by the choking of culverts so that travel was impeded.

It will be several weeks before the dam can be repaired. Owing to the wet weather no water famine is feared.

THE MONTGOMERY SAILS FOR NEW-YORK

She Has on Board Members of the Nicaragua Canal Commission.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 17.—The cruiser Montgomery, with the Board of Survey, from Nicaragua, sailed this morning for New-York. The commission was to have disembarked here and taken the steamer Mascotte to Tampa, but was prevented by the State quarantine regulations from doing so.

The cruiser Atlanta, Capt. Cromwell, arrived from Havana to-day, and was placed in quarantine.

The revenue cutter McLane, Capt. Littlefield, arrived last night from a cruise on the Gulf Coast.

Was Saved by a Fellow-Driver.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 17.—Henry Drew of Grove and Fourth Streets went to the Erie freight yard this morning for a load of goods. While looking about the docks he fell overboard. He could not swim, but Edward P. Burke, driver of another wagon, jumped in and rescued him. Drew gave Burke a five-dollar note, and H. J. Cook, Burke's employer, gave him a new suit of clothes.

Capt. Edward Bell Dead.

Capt. Edward Bell of this city, who has been serving as mate on John H. Flagler's new steam yacht, of which his brother J. W. M. Bell, is Captain, died of diphtheria in Baltimore Tuesday. He was ill but three days. He formerly commanded a brig that sailed between Bangor and this city.

Sudden Death of Arthur Busch.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 17.—Arthur Busch, son of a millionaire brewer of Burlington, Iowa, dropped dead last evening from the heat. He was Secretary of the Western Rowing Association and was launching a sheil when overcome.

FIREMEN KILLED AND HURT

Two Taken Out Dead from Ruins of A Cincinnati Fire.

A DOZEN OTHERS ARE UNCONSCIOUS

The Walls of a Building Fall After a Fire Is Under Control—The Financial Losses Are Not Heavy.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—A fire at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the main part of the shipping quarter of the city, resulted in the instant death of two firemen and the probably fatal injury of a half dozen others. The fatalities were caused by the falling of the walls of the burning building.

The Dead.

The dead are:

HEALY, Capt.
WISBY, JOHN, a pipeman.

The Injured.

The list of injured follows:

ANTHONY, EDWARD.
BEEBE, WILLIAM.
CUNNINGHAM, FREDERICK.
ENNIS, VICTOR.
GROVE, ——, fireman.
McNALLY, MICHAEL.
MULLEN, JOHN.
NEAL, Capt.
NEWMAN, EDWARD; pipeman.
PURCELL, Capt.
THOMPSON, BARTHOLOMEW; driver.
WESTCOTT, LENN.

It is impossible to tell how many of the firemen will die. They are all unconscious at midnight.

The block burned was at Front and Water Streets. The fire was discovered in the second story of the building occupied by Hermesch & Co. It spread rapidly, destroying the stores and warehouses of the Smith Coal and Sand Company, the Nelson Morris stables, and the stores of Klein & Quirk and Seaman & Co.

The fire was under control when the walls of Klein & Quirk's building fell. They were apparently safe, and came down without warning. The firemen were fighting the fire, without thought of approaching danger, when the walls fell, burying many firemen under the wreckage.

Capt. Healy and Pipeman Wisby were the first dug from beneath the ruins, but when they were dragged out life was extinct.

It was over an hour before all the firemen were extricated from the mass of bricks.

The financial losses are: Seaman & Co., $75,000; W. A. Goodwin, $40,000; George Brown & Co., $50,000; Hermesch & Co., $20,000; Klein & Quirk, $15,000. Smaller losses will aggregate $50,000.

HE MURDERED HIS WIFE

Mrs. Herrmann Shot Three Times by Her Husband—He Had Just Been Released from Prison and Was Jealous.

Louis Herrmann shot his wife, Mary Herrmann, yesterday afternoon. The woman was taken to the Harlem Hospital. The husband was locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station. Mrs. Herrmann died early last evening.

Policeman Johnson of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was on his post at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street shortly after 4 o'clock, when he heard three shots in rapid succession. He started on a run to the eastward. In front of 304, which is a flat house, he met a man walking quickly across the stoop. The man was somewhat excited, and Johnson stopped him and asked if he knew where the shooting was.

"Come here with me," he said, "and I will show you."

He led Johnson into the front room of the ground-floor flat, where a woman lay stretched at full length on the floor. She was unconscious.

"That's my wife, Mary Herrmann," said the man. "She has wrecked my life, and I have shot her."

The rooms where the shooting occurred are occupied by Joseph Polmor and his family. Polmor is janitor of the house. He was not in at the time of the shooting, nor was his wife. He returned shortly after. Polmor said that he had taken Mrs. Herrmann in a short time ago, when she had no home, and had no means of support. He said she helped him about the flat and was a thoroughly respectable woman.

Herrmann was induced to make a statement to Sergt. Norton and Capt. Westervelt last evening. He said that he had first met his wife when they lived together in a flat house on East Eighty-eighth Street. Mrs. Herrmann's maiden name was Mary Werner.

A year ago, Herrmann said, he had committed a larceny. He explained that he was drunk when he did it. He had no incentive to steal, as he was doing well as a driver in Brooklyn, and would not have committed the crime if he had been sober.

He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to a year in the penitentiary, which he served. He was released a few days ago, and went at once to the Polmer flat, where he knew Mrs. Herrmann was living. He explained that he had not heard from his wife during his carceration, but that one of the keepers had kept him informed of her movements. He said he had heard that she had become fond of a man named James Lynch.

Herrmann said he asked his wife to live with him, but she refused. He said he was jealous of her and determined to kill her.

POPULIST TICKET IN MASSACHUSETTS

A Platform Demanding All Manner of Alleged Reforms.

BOSTON, July 17.—The People's Party Convention to-day nominated the following ticket: Governor—E. Gerry Brown of Brockton; Lieutenant Governor—T. C. Buddington of Springfield; Secretary of State—Charles D. Nash of Whitman; State Treasurer—Dr. W. M. Moran of Boston; Auditor—Andrew H. Paton of Danvers; Attorney General—Bert O. Winn of Greenfield.

The resolutions affirm the principles adopted at the Omaha Convention; declare for an invariable dollar; the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1; demand sworn returns of personal property for purposes of taxation; public ownership of monopolies; State control of the liquor system; published records of the legislative votes and yea and nay votes on final passage of measures; favor the adoption of the initiative and referendum; oppose biennial elections; pledge the party to support all reasonable demands of labor; condemn the encroachment of the Judiciary upon the rights of the people to trial by jury, and favor equal suffrage to all citizens.

Third Avenue Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson, who has been in Philadelphia on railway postal matters, has gone to New-York City to close negotiations in regard to the adoption of a street railway mail service on the Third Avenue cable line. Postmaster Dayton of New-York City advised him that matters had been so arranged that the business could be settled by a personal conference.

Fell Seven Stories and Lives.

John Collins of 445 West Fifty-second Street fell seven stories on the unfinished Fay Building in Maiden Lane yesterday. He was not killed. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

CRASHED THROUGH A BRIDGE

Railroad Accident in Colorado in Which Three Persons Were Killed and Three Fatally Injured.

MONUMENT, Col., July 17.—A Santa Fé freight train, bound from Denver to Colorado Springs, fell through a bridge just south of here at 11 o'clock this morning, killing three persons, fatally injuring three, and seriously injuring fifteen others.

The killed are:
CHILDERS, James, foreman bridge gang.
COOPER, Mrs., wife of stationary engineer.
Unknown tramp.

The injured are:
CARPENTER, J. C.
COLE, J. W.
COOPER, WALLACE.
HALLEY, CHARLES.
IRBY, D. N., fatally.
NEAL, JAMES, fatally.
SARGEANT, CHARLES.
SMITH, THOMAS.
SHAW, FRANK.
STERBOOSE, THOMAS S.
VAN MERTER, CHARLES.
WILLIAMS, JOSEPH.
WINCHERS, MARK, fatally.

There were twenty-four cars in the train loaded with stone, lumber, and timber. The bridge gang, consisting of twenty men, were working under the north end of the bridge. The train passed over them, and was nearing the other side when the timbers gave way, and the train went through into the gulch, fifty feet below. Nearly all the men working on the north end were thrown off, and fell below. Mrs. Cooper, wife of Albert Cooper, the engineer of the bridge work, was sitting on a ledge of rock watching the men work, when the timbers began to crack, and J. C. Childers, who was on the structure, jumped to save her. The leap was to death as he had scarcely reached her side when the great mass of wreckage fell upon them. Both were mangled and buried. Childers was foreman of the bridge gang. There was a moment of silence, and then came the hissing of steam and cries of the scalded men pierced the air.

Fireman Frye was caught in his cab, but was pulled out. Two brakemen on the engine were scalded.

As soon as possible a wrecking train was brought from Denver, with physicians and surgeons. All that was possible was done for the suffering. They were taken to the hospital at La Junta for treatment.

The bridge was of wood, 50 feet high and 300 feet long. Twenty minutes before the accident occurred the Midland passenger train crossed the structure. The cause of the accident is unknown. The wreckage is piled up thirty feet, and it is thought that there are bodies still under it. It will take two days at least to clear it away. About half of the bridge was taken away by the train in its descent.

AN EX-MAGISTRATE ARRESTED

A. C. K. Newsan of Trinidad Accused of Many Forgeries—Long Search for Him by the British Government.

Arthur C. K. Newsan, formerly a magistrate on the island of Trinidad, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday as a fugitive from justice.

The arrest was made on a warrant sworn out by the British Consul to this city, in which, on information and belief, it is charged that in 1892 Newsan committed forgeries to a large amount, and that he fled from the island to escape arrest.

Newsan was taken before United States Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building in this city, and at the request of Charles Fox, counsel for the British Consulate, he was held for a hearing to-morrow. It is expected that the evidence against the prisoner will be received from Trinidad by that time, and extradition will then be asked for.

Newsan was at one time a man of some importance in Trinidad. It was found in 1892 that he was converting a great deal of his possessions into cash, and an investigation was just about to be put on foot when he suddenly disappeared. The investigation then showed that Newsan had been committing many forgeries, and that by this means he swindled many people out of something like $250,000. It was found that the fugitive had gone to South America, and the British Government had him followed there for two years until all trace of him was lost.

Not long ago it was ascertained that Newsan's wife, whom he had left in Trinidad, was corresponding with her husband in New-York. The Government then started to get the fugitive again, and this effort led to rather ludicrous results.

Chief of Police Casey came on from Trinidad to look for Newsen. He searched about for some time in vain. His search led him into the "Tenderloin" one evening, and the next morning he was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court. His condition was such that he could not give an account of himself, and he was committed to Blackwell's Island for thirty days. Soon afterward he was released, matters having been explained, and he returned to Trinidad.

The case was then given to detectives, and Newson was traced to 525 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn. When arrested, he did not appear to have benefited by his alleged forgeries. He has been working, it is said, for the John Hancock Life Insurance Company in Brooklyn.

ACCUSE THE J. V. FARWELL COMPANY

Assignees of Potter, Lovell & Co. Allege Fraudulent Conveyances.

CHICAGO, July 17.—A bill of discovery has been filed in the United States Court here by John Brooks and George D. Bullins, assignees of Potter, Lovell & Co. of Boston, against the J. V. Farwell Company, the big wholesale dry goods firm of this city, charging fraudulent conveyances to the company by the insolvents in 1890 of securities of the face value of nearly $13,000,000 on the eve of the assignment.

It is alleged that before the failure, Potter, Lovell & Co. appropriated $500,000 belonging to other firms and pledged $500,000 more, facts with which J. V. Farwell was acquainted, as a stockholder and Director of the firm. It is also alleged that John T. Chumasero of the Farwell Company received the securities and carried them out of Massachusetts.

Walter Lovell, Treasurer of the brokerage firm, the assignees declare, left the country shortly after the failure, and is now living in Mexico. He visited New-York last April, and a statement of transfer was obtained from him.

A TURN IN THE FINANCIAL TIDE

Receipts of the Treasury Yesterday Exceeded the Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—For the first time this month Treasury receipts exceeded the expenditures. The excess was light, only $4,418, but it marks a turn in the tide.

The receipts this month have aggregated $16,218,000, and the expenditures $30,047,000. The deficit for the month so far of $13,828,000 will probably be considerably reduced before the 1st of August, as the heavy payments—pensions and interest, aggregating $18,000,000—have been made.

Sudden Death of F. I. McCall.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 17.—Fred I. McCall, at one time manager of the Grand Opera House and well known in this city, fell to the floor dead in the Warner Medicine Company's building this morning, while conversing with his wife. Heart failure was the probable cause.

A Wealthy Miner Commits Suicide.

WINNEPEG, Manitoba, July 17.—John Fraser Torrence, a wealthy mining operator, committed suicide to-day at his mine, shooting himself through the head. His reason is unknown. He was formerly prominent in Montreal, and was related to the family of Sir Alexander Galt, in that city.

POLICE BOARD'S CRUSADE

Heavy Loss to Brewers Due to Enforcing Excise Laws.

FREE-LUNCH CATERERS ALSO SUFFER

Some Saloons May Be Closed Out—What a Representative of the Liquor Men Says.

TO STOP SUNDAY SALE OF SODA WATER

President of Police Board Determined to Carry Out the Statute—His Figures on Crimes and Arrests.

President Roosevelt's determined attitude and that of his associates in the Police Board respecting the enforcement of the excise law, as has been shown by interviews published in The New-York Times, has been widely commended by all classes of citizens.

A representative of the liquor interests in this city, speaking to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, was of the opinion that the strict observance now insisted upon would bear fruit in the end, and might be considered as the surest way of bringing about such changes as would insure more liberal laws in the line of what the people wanted.

The ideas of this man and of another, who is interested in unions for workingmen, was that local option was the most desirable means of giving the citizens a voice and the control over a matter which most directly concerned them. It is conceded by the saloon men, according to the representative who was interviewed, that, while at present the hardships were burdensome, the outcome would more than atone for them.

The enforcement of the excise law falls with a heavy hand upon the brewers. In some cases it has already been necessary to reduce the force of men in their establishments. In New-York, according to an authority, 23,000 barrels of beer, or 92,000 kegs, go undrunk now on each Sunday. This means a loss of over $100,000 for this one day of the week. Before the Legislature can take any action the amount of the loss will grow into millions.

Caterers who furnish free lunches for the saloon counters complain that their business is being injured, and some provision dealers are also affected in consequence of the Sunday closing. While lunches are not always served in saloons on Sunday, yet the loss of trade on that day causes the proprietors to cut down expenses during the week, and the lunch counter supply is first reduced.

Some saloon keepers, according to a brewer, are already finding much trouble in meeting their bills, having lost the receipts of the heaviest day of the week. The brewer predicts that hundreds of saloon men will be forced out of business. The bartenders find little comfort in the law, even as enforced now, and will hail some change giving them more freedom.

President Roosevelt furnished a table yesterday showing how in the past six weeks crime has decreased in this city, and the number of arrests has increased.

Mr. Roosevelt repeated his assertion yesterday that next Sunday he will stop the sale of soda water and look after the enforcement of some other laws. The reason, he said, that the druggists and others, had not been interfered with before was because the police were too busy attending to the saloons.

WILL BETTER PRESENT CONDITIONS

What a Representative of Liquor Interests Says of Enforcing the Law.

According to a statement made yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times by J. P. Smith, the editor of The Wine and Spirit Gazette, a very large number of the liquor dealers of this city heartily approve of the attitude assumed by Theodore Roosevelt and his associates on the Police Commission in the enforcement of the Sunday excise law, notwithstanding the fact that they are bitterly opposed to the excise law as it at present stands upon the statute books.

They believe that a strict and impartial enforcement of the law, such as is now practiced by the Police Board, will do more to afford remedial legislation than years of agitation on the part of the liquor dealers.

Mr. Smith's statement, as he dictated it to the reporter, is as follows:

"I have just returned from Albany, where I had interviews with several prominent liquor dealers from the interior of the State, and they are unanimous in their opinion that the present strict enforcement of the Sunday law here in New-York will lead to the solution of the Sunday law problem in the next Legislature. While they admit that the strict enforcement of the law ent

dgned by a Democratic Governor, elected upon distinct pledges of regulating the question, the Liquor Dealers' Association, which had charge of the bill, and its attorneys struck the Sunday-opening clause out, and the old provisions of the law on the Sunday question were re-enacted.

"After Gov. Hill had been elected for the second term I had several interviews with him on that very subject. He told me: 'You know I am the friend of the liquor dealers, and will go almost to any length to help them and give them relief, but do not ask me to recommend to the Legislature the passage of a law opening the saloons on Sunday. I cannot do it, for it would ruin the Democratic Party in the State.'

"Gov. Hill gave the same interview to various members of the State Liquor Dealers' Association and of the Central Association of the City of New-York, who waited upon him for the purpose of getting relief from the blackmail of the police, claiming that the lack of having the Sunday question properly regulated was at the bottom of the police. Blackmail had been brought to such a state of perfection and had become so oppressive to the liquor dealers themselves that they communicated first with Gov. Hill and then with Mr. Croker.

"The Wine and Spirit Gazette had meanwhile taken up the subject and denounced the police for the manner in which the law was being enforced. Numerous complaints had reached the journal of the gross discrimination made by the police in the enforcement of the Sunday closing law. The paper again and again called upon the Police Commissioners to either uniformly enforce the law or uniformly disregard it. A committee of the Central Association of Liquor Dealers of this city then took up the matter and called upon Police Commissioner Martin. An agreement was then made between the leaders of Tammany Hall and the liquor dealers, according to which the monetary blackmail paid to the police should be discontinued in return for political support.

"In other words, the retail dealers should bind themselves to solidly support the Tammany ticket in consideration of the discontinuance of the monetary blackmail by the police. This agreement was carried out. Now, what was the consequence. If the liquor dealer after the monetary blackmail ceased showed any signs of independence the Tammany Hall district leader would give the tip to the police Captain, and that man would be 'pulled' and arrested on the following Sunday.

Believes in Local Option.

"As to the present enforcement of the law, I am satisfied that it is a hardship to the liquor dealers, and that the falling off in the receipts on Sunday is felt, and by some of them seriously; yet I am satisfied that in the end it will lead to a better condition and a radical change in the regulation of the traffic on Sunday by legislative enactment.

"From what I have heard, the Police Commissioners are honestly endeavoring to have the law impartially carried out. They are no respecters of persons, and our information from all classes of liquor dealers is that the rich and the poor, the influential and the non-influential are required equally to obey the law. I think the Police Commissioners are to be commended.

"It strikes me that, in every crisis where the right of a principle is at stake, in war as in peace, some one must suffer for the sake of the general good, and I think that if this present strict enforcement of the Sunday law should lead to a proper settlement of the question by the Legislature, the trade after a few years or so will look back upon the present period with feelings of gratitude rather than resentment.

"I am satisfied that the solution of the Sunday problem lies in local option on that question in the cities of the State. I would exempt the country districts, because the conditions in the cities are totally different from those prevailing in the rural districts. The Sunday question is not a burning issue in the country districts, but it is so with the cities of the State, with their cosmopolitan character and their enormous population."

HOW THE BREWERS ARE AFFECTED

Many Barrels of Beer Undrunk—Loss Each Sunday, over $165,000.

The brewers feel the effect of the rigid enforcement of the Excise law on Sunday more than anybody else. It was learned yesterday from the expert who compiles the brewing statistics for the trade, that the ordinary consumption of beer in New-York on Sunday, up to the time of the "dry Sunday" epoch, was over 23,000 barrels. This is equal to 92,000 quarter-kegs, of the size in common use, which the public is accustomed to seeing piled on the beer wagons as they rumble through the streets, and it goes unconsumed now on Sundays.

This is a good deal of beer—to do without, and it would keep many thousand thirsty throats busy to drink it between midnight and midnight on the day of rest.

Beer, of course, is not all the people in New-York drink on Sunday as coming from the saloons, but it is by far the biggest item in the list of beverages. It composes 90 per cent. of the consumption, the rest being divided between ale and "hard liquors," the latter principally whisky and gin.

Each barrel of beer of good quality, is worth $8 at the brewery, not counting 10 per cent off for cash, which makes the average cost of each quarter-keg about $1.75. The falling off of 23,000 barrels in the Sunday consumption therefore represents a loss to the brewers of $165,000 each Sunday. This is enough money to build a row of flats, or a good-sized church. It would fill Madagascar with missionaries, or would erect a statue to Gambrinus as high as the City Hall.

There are twenty-four Sundays between now and the time for the meeting of the Legislature, and if the Police Board keep up the strict enforcement of the law, the net loss to the brewers will by that time have aggregated $4,000,000. This would be equal to 80,000,000 undrunk glasses of beer.

The loss to the saloon keeper is, on the average about twice what the brewer loses. That is to say, the saloon keeper averages a profit of 16 per cent. on an eight-dollar barrel of beer. The net loss to the saloon keepers of New-York on each "dry" Sunday is about $331,000. The saloon keeper would lose more in proportion on any other day in the week, Sunday being, as he says, is known in the beer trade as a "growler day," the beer being drank mostly by the pint or half-pint.

It is too early yet to tell just how much of the decrease of 23,000 barrels in the weekly consumption will be a dead loss to the brewers. That will depend on how much of that beer they can dispose of in other markets. So far, it was learned, they have not been able to sell more than 5 per cent. of the 23,000 barrels outside of New-York.

The immediate practical effect of the closing of the saloons on Sunday has been the cutting down of the force of employes at the breweries. In one large brewery on the upper east side, twenty men have been discharged, and in every brewery, it is said, there has been a curtailment of the force. In all, in New-York, it is estimated that 500 men have been discharged at the breweries.

Saloon Men Forced to the Wall.

The saloon keepers are going to be very seriously affected by the Sunday closing. There are 8,000 saloons in New-York, and 90 per cent. of them are controlled by the brewers. Over half of the saloons in the city are mortgaged to the brewers, who thus practically own the licenses, while of the rest, all but comparatively few are in debt to the brewers, whose policy it has been to let the debt increase rather than diminish. It is rare that a brewer pushes a saloon keeper for settlement of his bills. Already the brewers report a great difficulty in collecting from the saloon keeper. In New-York it has long been the custom for the saloon keeper to depend on his trade on Saturday night and Sunday to pay his rent and all his current expenses for the week. Under the new order of things the saloon keeper loses one full day's receipts. Some saloons have already been closed by the brewers.

"I predict that before the Legislature meets," said the son and manager of one of the largest breweries in New-York, yesterday, "one-fourth of all the saloon keepers now doing business in this city, will be ruined. This may seem like a strong statement to one unacquainted with the conditions of the business, but it is nevertheless a fair estimate. The saloon keepers, as a class, are improvident, and 95 per cent. of them are in debt to the brewers. We are already feeling difficulty in collecting from some of the small saloon keepers.

"I also predict that before next January a good proportion of the smaller breweries in New-York will be forced out of business by the big concerns, as the result of Sunday closing. We can stand it, but the little fellows cannot."

"Has your beer trade increased in Brooklyn or Jersey City?"

"Very little, as yet—only about 5 per cent. —but it will grow gradually. Most of the very large beer breweries in New-York do comparatively little business outside of New-York. The two largest breweries in New-York—the two that get the highest prices for their beer—have confined their trade almost exclusively to this city."

"Have the large breweries curtailed their production?"

"Not yet. We are making and storing what we can't place anywhere. We couldn't afford to curtail our production. Not yet, anyway. We look to the natural increase in our business to dispose of the out-put at the present rate.

"Saloon keepers tell us that their trade has fallen off all through the week. People go out of town to drink beer on Sunday, and the additional cost of their trip keeps them from buying as much beer and liquor as they would otherwise on the other days of the week.

"Our sales have fallen off at least 1,000 barrels a week. The annual consumption of beer in New-York is about 6,000,000 barrels, and 20 per cent. of this has been drunk on Sundays."

"How about the bottling trade, has not that been increased?"

"Not more than 5 per cent. taking into account all the establishments in the city."

BARTENDERS ARE FOR THE LAW

So Says One of Their Number—Hardships They Now Undergo.

There are over 16,000 bartenders in New-York, and they are getting less than anybody else out of the strict enforcement of the Sunday closing law. In many saloons they still have to work on Sunday. Their wages have not been increased, but they have been put in much greater peril. After working six days they have to go to the saloon bright and early on Sunday and stay there longer than usual. They have to run the risk of being arrested and taken to the station house and flung into a cell for a violation of the excise law. They are deprived of a day off and do nothing but turn the spigot from one week's end to the next.

They are overworked on Sunday as much as any class of laborers on any other day in New-York. Sometimes the unfortunate bartender even has to hunt for his own bondsmen. The proprietors who keep watchmen outside the doors rely on the bartenders to "spot" informers who succeed in getting as far as the bar. In many cases the bartenders are abused for being caught in violating the excise law. Taken altogether, the lot of the New-York bartender is not a happy one, and it has grown harder since the Police Board began to enforce the law so to speak, on the liquor selling.

The bartenders have a union, but it has not taken any action in regard to the "dry Sunday" question. The majority of the bartenders, though, are said secretly to favor the strict enforcement of the law.

"This thing of working six days in the week and getting arrested on Sunday is tiresome," said the head bartender of a Park Row café yesterday. "Sometimes when we are arrested on Sunday morning we lose half a day's pay. It's just the same as if a waiter dropped a plate and broke it, and he had his arms full of dishes, at that.

"Speaking for myself, I can say that the risk and worry of bartending on Sunday under the present order of things are worth ten times as much as any extra wages. We don't ever get a day off unless the police shut us up tight. The most of us would be glad to rest on Sunday. There are plenty of places to go to besides church, and we would like a chance to take our families somewhere once a week.

"We are the ones that stand all the brunt of the enforcement of the law. We have to speak on duty, and we have to sneak out, and it's no soft job to be grabbed by a policeman and yanked to the station house. I don't want to be a martyr in the rum cause, and neither do the other fellows, and I guess our union will take some action pretty soon. We have a mischief of a time getting our meals now while on duty on Sunday. I usually take a beer sandwich, which consists of two small glasses with a little foam in the middle.

"President Roosevelt and the other Commissioners may rest easy in the idea that the New-York bartenders are with them on this Sunday closing business. We will never have a nice time till the Legislature lets us keep open on Sunday."

COMPLAINT OF THE CATERERS.

Sunday Closing Has Its Effect on the Free Lunch Purveyors.

The catering firms that depend principally on the business of supplying "free lunches" to saloons are complaining about the effect of the enforcement of the excise law on their trade.

These firms supply soups, salads, baked beans, fritters, and other articles of food that are to be found in nearly all barrooms. Some of the larger saloon keepers have been accustomed to expend a great deal of money on the free-lunch counters. Many expend in that way $40 or $50 a day. A majority buy their lunches ready to be served.

A representattive of the Knickerbocker Catering Company, 626 Washington Street, which is one of the largest establishments of the kind in this country, said yesterday:

"Yes, the enforcement of the excise law is making a big difference with our business. We have never ran any of our wagons Sundays, but heretofore we have had many customers who gave a double order on Saturday so as to have provisions for Sunday. That is not the chief source of loss to us, however. The fact is, the closing of saloons Sundays is a severe blow to saloon keepers. It has knocked down their profits, and the first thing they do is to try to cut down expenses. That is where it affects us. Money is most easily saved by curtailing the free lunch or by substituting cheap food for good food. We find that it is already beginning to tell on our receipts.

"In a business of this kind we have to do very close figuring. In fact, we have to supply food prepared ready for use more cheaply than saloon keepers can cook it on their premises. Our customers are very particular, and everything has to be of the best quality. We depend on selling great quantities of provisions at small profit. For instance, we use regularly fifty barrels of beans a week, and we keep fifteen wagons busy delivering cooked beans, soups, stews, and salads. Any diminution in the demand makes a big difference in a trade of any kind."

With Provision Dealers and Others.

It was said at the Steinhardt Catering Company, 204 Front Street, that the enforcement of the excise law was making a great deal of difference in the saloon catering business.

There are numerous firms that do business with saloons on an unpretentious scale that will suffer severely. Some of them, it was said, might be forced out of business.

Another class of tradesmen also claim to be losers by the Sunday closing. They are provision dealers who furnish bologna sausage, ham, corned beef, frankfurters, pickled pigs' feet, and other supplies of similar nature either to the saloon keepers direct or to the caterers that supply the free lunches.

E. G. Stutz of 432 Pearl Street supplies great quantities of bologna to down-town saloon keepers. His store is hung with strings of sausage, and all around are kegs and vats filled with pigs' feet and pickles of all kinds. Mr. Stutz said:

"There is a tacit understanding among some saloon keepers that no free lunch shall be served Sunday. Everything was sold on Sunday at a big profit. Now that is all changed, and it makes the saloon men feel blue. They will have to cut down the free lunch on week days to equalize matters. The closing, too, of the small lunch stands on the streets where sandwiches are sold makes a big difference with us. The stands are being opened again now, however.

"Of course, a number of saloons prepare their own free lunches, but the majority buy them all cooked. In our line of business bologna sausage takes the lead. Some saloons use as high as 200 pounds of bologna daily. Pickled pigs' feet come next in popularity. Closing saloons on Sundays does not affect us nearly so much as it does the caterers. People have to eat about so much, so our staple provisions are bound to sell anyhow."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FIGURES

Table to Show that Crime Has Decreased and Arrests Increased.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board gave out yesterday in detail the statistics showing that crime had decreased and arrests increased in this city under the new administration of the department.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his speech before Good Government Club I, in Harlem, Tuesday night, said the reports that crime had increased under the new administration of the department were false. The reports by precincts of the number of arrests for felonies and the number of felonies reported during January, February, and March under the old administration, as compared with the past six weeks under the new régime, are as follows:

Precincts.	Arr. for Felonies. Jan. Feb. March.	Fel. Reported. June. Half of July.	Arr. for Felonies. Jan. Feb. March.	Fel. Reported. June. Half of July.
First	29	17	15	6
Second	27	5	14	3
Fourth	46	16	14	12
Fifth	77	44	39	15
Sixth	54	19	36	18
Seventh	22	53	27	12
Eighth	25	16	24	17
Ninth	51	17	..	..
Tenth	32	31	16	7
Eleventh	27	5	14	3
Twelfth	30	18	13	2
Thirteenth	44	9	51	15
Fourteenth	57	11	32	6
Fifteenth	28	13	40	15
Sixteenth	..	..	..	..
Seventeenth	..	..	..	..
Eighteenth	..	27	26	8
Nineteenth	49	13	28	14
Twentieth	24	19	29	25
Twenty-first	52	18	25	4
Twenty-second	29	16	74	15
Twenty-third	..	..	76	31
Twenty-fourth	..	..	..	..
Twenty-fifth	..	..	..	..
Twenty-sixth	12	5	12	6
Twenty-seventh	29	19	11	6
Twenty-eighth	67	24	104	25
Twenty-ninth	27	7	26	12
Thirtieth	23	11	39	20
Thirty-first	2	2	2	2
Thirty-second	12	8	6	1
Thirty-third	22	15	3	4
Thirty-fourth	11	15	3	2
Thirty-fifth	2	..	2	2
Thirty-sixth	..	..	..	1
Thirty-seventh	7	11	..	3
Total	912	481	759	313

For three months under the old régime the arrests for felony averaged a trifle over ten per day, and in the last six weeks the arrests for felony have averaged nearly eleven a day. Mr. Roosevelt says the statistics show that crime has decreased quite markedly, any statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Roosevelt was asked if he did not think that the decrease in crime during June and July was due to the fact that a large number of crooks were away from the city. He denied that there was any particular season of the year when there were more criminals in the city than at another. He said he had been so informed by Acting Chief Conlin.

He said he did not select statistics from June and July of last year because it is difficult to get them, and he did not want to take the Captains off their regular work.

"I am preparing another set of figures," he said, "which will show that crimes on Sunday have decreased since the excise law has been enforced on that day."

HE WOULD HAVE LOCAL OPTION.

Views of ex-Master Workman Hoadley —Praise for Mr. Roosevelt.

Charles W. Hoadley, who was Master Workman of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and a delegate of that organization to the Building Trades section of the Central Labor Union, and a member of the New-York Council of Mediation and Conciliation, of which Bishop Henry C. Potter is President, said last night that any one identified with labor organizations who ventured to speak on the excise question might be charged with temerity, as he was certain to be criticised as courting notoriety.

"But," he continued, "speaking frankly as an individual, I am free to confess that if I were in the place of President Roosevelt, selected to purge the Police Department of stigma and sworn to do duty, in the circumstances I would do as he did. Last night he struck out from the shoulder and spoke bravely.

"Still, this is a cosmopolitan city, not a hamlet. The excise law is not equable, the needs of a community of every nationality are not considered in it, and we should have home rule, and, as a sequence, local option.

"If Mr. Roosevelt meant to say that the framers of the present excise law connived so that on the one hand it should render blackmail easy and on the other furnish politicians with a club I disagree with him. In my conviction the lawmakers were honest. They aimed to minimize the saloon evil in a paternal sort of way. Afterward the police saw their opportunity with the politicians and both became opportunists.

"Workingmen I meet have considered the origin of police corruption as close as Mr. Roosevelt has, and while the majority think as I do, that but one course was open to him when he took the oath of office, some are disposed to believe that no law was ever made but that a fair construction could be put on it, and that they should get as much comfort out of this excise law as the situation would warrant.

"Let me give an odd development of the Sunday law as at present enforced. I know a man who before this vigorous enforcement contented himself with two or three pints of beer procured at a side door on Sunday. He drank them at home. Last week, in a spirit of cynicism perhaps, he had two dozen bottles of beer sent to his house, and on Sunday drank all but two of them, so that on Monday he was in such a condition as to forget his own name, and work was out of the question.

"As to what the law should be, well, I say follow the lead of our English cousins in the matter. Let us have the saloons open in some decent way at certain hours on Sunday, so that those who want to be religious can go to worship without being shocked, while there shall be equal freedom in proper time for those who will in some fashion or another pass the day of rest in recreation, law or no law. It is no triumph of present law to drive people to Hoboken or Coney Island."

Thomas Keating, also a delegate to the Building Trades section from the United Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, would not discuss the excise question, but said:

"I read what President Roosevelt said before Good Government Club I last night, and am in accord with everything he said."

HARRY HILL'S EXCISE EXPERIENCE

Pleaded Guilty to Three Charges—The Action of the Police.

Harry Hill's experiences as a publican when the excise law was used to punish him because he refused to "come into line" and be "booked" for a periodical contribution to the fund that went "round the corner" were related in The New-York Times yesterday.

He furnishes an addendum in a communication, in which he says:

"Asked if I had ever been arrested, I answered no. I meant on a criminal charge. In regard to excise cases I pleaded guilty to three charges and was fined $150.

"When hundreds of cases against others had lain dormant for some time charges against me were pushed to the front.

"At one time they took me to the Fifteenth, instead of the Fourteenth, Precinct Station House. Friends of mine worth $100,000, after they had found out where I was, tried to bail me out. The police denied that I was in the Mercer Street Station House until my counsel, Emanuel Friend, found me. From 7:30 to 11:30 P. M. Capt. Brogan had me in his private room playing the friendly act, but intending to lock me up when midnight came.

"Capt. Brogan happened, however, to come out of his room and Mr. Friend managed to get a glimpse of me sitting in the room, when he cried out, 'There he is now.' Sergt. Grant threatened to lock him up. All this time, four hours, my counsel and bondsmen were looking for me to bail me out."

Donnelly Says He Was Swindled.

George P. Donnelly of the Hotel San Remo caused the arrest of Charles White of 92 Fifth Avenue yesterday on the charge of swindling him out of $1,500.

White advertised for a partner in the wholesale liquor business, and Donnelly responded. Donnelly advanced $1,000, and took as security a receipt for a lot of bonded liquors. White disappeared later, and then his partner found, he says, he had taken the goods out of bond and disposed of them.

Donnelly had a friend publish an advertisement similar to White's original one. White responded, and was arrested last Tuesday. At the Tombs Police Court yesterday he was committed for examination on the charge of grand larceny.

AT THE HOTELS.

—James S. Clarkson of Iowa is at the Hoffman.

—Gen. Charles M. Shelley of Alabama is at the St. Denis.

—Senator Michael F. Collins of Troy is at the Metropole.

—Alexander R. Shepherd of Washington, D. C., is at the Gilsey.

—Paymaster Lawrence G. Boggs, United States Navy, is at the Brunswick.

—Naval Constructor William H. Varney, United States Navy, is at the Park Avenue.

—Ex-Congressman Lewis Sperry of Connecticut and Stevenson Burke of Cleveland are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Charles F. Mayer, President, and Thomas M. King, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; Alexander Shaw of Baltimore, and Gen. George S. Field of Buffalo are at the Waldorf.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"First in Purity."

British Medical Journal.

IS READY FOR HARMONY

Brooklyn's Reform Democracy Makes Its Declaration.

STRONG WORDS FROM E. M. SHEPARD

Will Cheerfully Combine on Candidates for Whom No Principles Will Have to be Sacrificed.

The leaders of Brooklyn's reform Democracy struck the keynote of the coming campaign at a picnic of the Democratic Party in Kings County at Ridgewood Park last night. On both National and local issues they defined their attitude. They declared their National policy to be for sound money, and in local affairs they said they were in favor of harmonizing with the so-called "regulars," provided the "regulars" next Fall nominate a ticket that can be conscientiously supported from top to bottom by all Democrats.

They stated emphatically that the Democratic Party in Kings County would not recede one step from the position it took two years ago and last Fall respecting good government, and if the "regulars" did not choose to adopt a similar policy and act in concert with them, then the Democratic Party in Kings County would continue to act independently of any faction. While harmony was desirable, they said their party would never consent to a harmony that imposed an abandonment of its original principles.

The picnic was a great success. There were games in the afternoon and dancing in the evening, besides the speechmaking, which was the principal attraction of the day. During the afternoon a number of prominent "regulars" dropped in to see how the picnic was getting along. Among them were ex-Register Kenna, Judge Neu, Samuel S. Whitehouse, United States Marshal Henry I. Hayden, Bernard J. York, J. O. Cleveland, and several lesser lights. They were welcomed cordially by the reform leaders, and expressed much pleasure at being present, but it was noticed that they went away early and did not return to enjoy the speaking in the evening.

The formal proceedings did not begin until nearly 9 o'clock. The speakers and members of the committee repaired to a band stand in the grove, but before the exercises were half over a thunder shower compelled an adjournment to the dancing pavilion.

Secretary Robert H. Roy of the General Committee called the gathering to order, and United States District Attorney James L. Bennett was selected as permanent Chairman. Mr. Bennett made a brief address, and introduced Charles J. Patterson as the first speaker.

Mr. Patterson said that the Wilson bill had more than justified the support of its friends, while its results had refuted the charges of its enemies that it would prove inadequate for the country's needs. He declared that President Cleveland, in spite of the clamor against him, had shown himself to be one of the greatest Executives this country had ever had, and he said the Democratic Party was beyond question the party of the people.

Every reference to President Cleveland elicited cheers.

Mr. Patterson next referred to the local differences in the Democratic Party, and said:

The coming local contest is probably the most important that ever took place within the limits of Kings County. The offices to be filled are numerous and exceedingly important. They are to be filled for long terms. This situation furnishes a very great opportunity for Kings County Democrats, which, if it be properly improved, cannot fail to be of immense benefit to the party. The way, and the only way, to achieve success, is thoroughly to deserve it. This can easily be accomplished by nominating out of the Democratic Party candidates who can be plainly seen by all men to be selected genuinely and truly in the public interests.

The campaign must be put before the people upon a high plane, so that all may see that it is grounded in honor and probity, and that the organized Democracy is so far above reproach as irresistibly to command the confidence of the people. If organized Democracy can be brought to do this, harmonious action between the organizations and individuals who have differed in the past will be easily attainable, and it will have its firm foundation in a real concord and agreement in the minds and hearts of all the members of the reunited party. Such harmony would lay a sure foundation for future usefulness and success for the Kings County Democracy which would render it a power in the State and Nation such as, with its talent and numbers, it well deserves to be. Harmony upon any other basis than this is not only useless, but harmful, probably more harmful if it gave success than if it resulted in failure; for a politician is never more injurious to his cause than when in office he proves disloyal to his trust.

The Democratic Party in Kings County from its organization has stood firmly and resolutely for the interests of the people of Brooklyn. They placed in the field last Fall an entire ticket which was, upon the whole, the best that ever has been presented to the voters of Kings County. It must stand in the future for the things for which it has stood in the past, that is, in the coming contest for the nomination of candidates whose fealty to the public interest will be their first and indispensable principle of party loyalty, and whose previous conduct and personal character will easily establish their will and power to adhere to this principle in office. If there be any sincere desire to find such men there will be no difficulty in picking them out for public honor to be conferred by Democratic nominations in the Fall. If harmony with other organizations or individuals can be made effective to promote such a result, we ought to sink all past differences and earnestly seek to bring it about.

We are, however, dealing with a principle which admits of no surrender or reductions; we are obliged in all we do to stand for this principle to its fullest extent, and to see to it that we consent to no political action which does not preserve it. That principle is that the Government must be conducted in purity of purpose for the benefit of the entire people, with no favor to any, but with the most jealous solicitude for the smallest right of each member of the community.

If it appear that agreement upon these topics be found not to exist between ourselves and others, we must stand ready, and even eager, to go to the country with which we believe to be right. The ultimate success of our organization is not and cannot be a matter of the slightest doubt; the unmistakable drift and tendency of public opinion is in favor of conscience in politics, and for free speech and fair play in political organizations. To preserve and defend these things it may be necessary for us to nominate a complete ticket in the Fall. In such event we can and will nominate candidates who will arouse the enthusiasm of the people, and sweep from power and influence those who have stood in the way of real party harmony.

Mr. Patterson's declarations of principles were heartily applauded, and then Secretary Roy read the following letter from Edward M. Shepard, ex-Chairman of the General Committee.

Emil Rose, Esq., Chairman of the Festival of Members of the Democratic Party in Kings County:

My Dear Sir: If I could think that my presence at your festival to-morrow evening were important, I should break the engagement which I have on that evening at a point 230 miles distant from Brooklyn. But the success of the festival now seems assured, and there are a number of distinguished Democrats who will do as much preaching to-morrow evening as will suit the social and informal character of the gathering.

I cannot refrain from sending you and your associates my congratulations upon the occasion, and my rejoicing with you in the change of the political atmosphere which has taken place during the past few months. Within our political experience, or, so far as I know, within the records of American politics, there has been no more striking illustration of the political wisdom of courageous and straightforward steadfastness than the results of the loyalty of President Cleveland and his Democratic Administration to sound currency. They lost neither head nor heart when the future looked dark; but, trusting to the power of right and the sober second thought of the American people, kept a direct and honest course. The noisy demonstrations of those who were willing that the American people should join China and Mexico and the other countries of a cheap currency ought never to have blinded us to the impossibility that the Democratic Party, so long as it is the Democratic Party, should consent to that unnatural surrender. Because our party is dedicated to the interests of the masses, it can never consent that the laboring man shall be paid his wages in cheaper money than the money he now receives, or that the legitimate and self-sustaining interests of our country shall be sacrificed to the mania of speculators or the local interests of the small number of silver-mine owners at the West.

We may rejoice also in the present rapid accumulation of facts which are bringing to a point of overwhelming and even absolute demonstration, which the wildest protectionists cannot dispute, that the reductions in tariff taxes made by the Democratic Congress were a beneficent and necessary preparation for the better times which the country is now beginning to see at hand. The commercial prostration of 1893 and 1894 was a necessary result of the reckless legislation of the Republican Party during the four yearsr of its Administration which closed in March, 1893. It has taken only two years of Democratic Administration under the wise leadership of the President to reverse the conditions produced by Republican misgovernment and to bring the ship of State into smoother and safer seas. If the Democratic Party shall stand firmly by the doctrines on which it won the campaign of 1892, and firmly support our National Administration, we may reasonably expect another victory in 1896.

I see with pleasure the numerous proofs of a better feeling among Democrats. I am glad to learn of the willingness of some, if not most, of those with whom we were compelled last year to part company in local affairs, to act in harmony with us. No Democrat is loyal to his party who is not willing to lay aside personal prejudices and grudges and to join with other Democrats, however mistaken he may think them to have been in the past, if they are now willing to unite in a campaign in which there would be no surrender of honest principle, and in which, beyond any doubt, success would be for the best interests of Brooklyn. The Democrats of our organization have therefore no desire to widen the differences of the past or to injure or proscribe those who have differed with us.

But, on the other hand, we cannot afford any surrender of principle; nor can we afford to be suspected, even unjustly, of such a surrender. We who have stood together according to our best light, and in the face of many difficulties to make the Government of Brooklyn better and the standard of Democratic politics higher, cannot now abandon any part of our battle. We could not do so with success if we would. And I know our associates too well to doubt for a moment that we would not make the surrender even if we could make it with what is called success. We shall not, I believe, find anything between now and next election day to cause any sincere and sensible citizen of Brooklyn to doubt either our sincerity or our consistency, or our practical knowledge of public affairs.

Standing thus resolutely in 1895 for precisely what we stood in 1894, it may be possible (I hope not) that we shall again have a divided Democracy. But in that case we shall have preserved our self-respect, and the respect of our fellow-citizens, and we shall have promoted the cause of good government and, I believe, the true interests of the Democratic Party. The honest, determined, and intelligent administration of municipal affairs of Brooklyn must be our principal cause this Fall. This cause will, I hope, be the cause of a united Democracy; but whether it be so or not, it must at any sacrifice be our cause. Very truly yours,

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

July 16, 1895.

Tremendous cheering followed the reading of Mr. Shepard's letter, and ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner was next introduced. Mr. Warner spoke mainly on the silver question and showed the fallacy of the free-coinage craze.

Chairman George Foster Peabody was the last speaker, and his remarks were brief.

"There was a logical reason," he said, "for the organization of the Democratic Party in Kings County, and we are bound to stand by the principle. We first announced it. There is a great deal of hopeful talk of harmony, and I am gratified that you so heartily indorsed the sentiments of Mr. Patterson. Not until the Democrats in convention put forth candidates on a platform that shall demonstrate to the people that they mean to keep their pledges will there be a united Democracy."

Dancing was then resumed, and continued to a late hour.

PROPERTY OWNERS WANT VINDICATION

They Go Before the Grand Jury to Have Messrs. Elliott and Brewster Indicted.

The Kings County Grand Jury was in session yesterday, and Superintendent of Police McKelvey, Louis F. Herald, Frederick Richartz, Walter Johnson, Joseph J. Lyons, and Mary Canty were before the jurors. They were interested in the cases against George F. Elliott and Eugene V. Brewster of the Law Enforcement Society. Some of them are owners and occupants of the houses published as disorderly houses some time ago by Mr. Brewster on behalf of the Law Enforcement Society.

Mr. Elliott and Mr. Brewster have been indicted for criminal libel in publishing the list, but it is said that other property owners are desirous of having additional indictments found against the two men.

The persons who appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday, with the exception of Superintendent McKelvey, want their characters vindicated, and claim that the only way it can be done is by having Mr. Elliott and Mr. Brewster indicted.

One person who was before the Grand Jury said he intended to make somebody pay handsomely for the injury done to him and to his home.

A Startling Admission.

In New York City, for five consecutive years, the proportion of Deaths from Consumption has been three in every Twenty Persons.

Epidemics of Cholera, Yellow Fever and other diseases of similar character, so terrible in their results, occasion wide spread alarm and receive the most careful consideration for their prevention and cure, while consumption receives scarcely a thought, yet the number of their victims sinks into insignificance when compared with those of consumption. Comparatively few people know what to do for their loved ones when they see them gradually lose strength, lose color, manifest feeble vitality and emaciation, or develop a cough, with difficult breathing, or hemorrhage. Cod liver oil was for a long time given in all such cases, but the poor success attending its use coupled with its nauseating taste has led many practitioners, as well as the public at large, to place their main reliance in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It deserves early attention and will prove effectual not in every case but in a large percentage of cases, and we believe that fully 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption can, if taken in the early stages of the disease, be cured with the "Discovery." Dr. Pierce does not ask people to believe until they have investigated for themselves. A pamphlet has been published having the names, addresses and photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies which will be mailed free to those sending for it with their name and address upon a postal card, or you can have a medical treatise, in book form of 160 pages, mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experiences.

Address for Book, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

Bear the fac simile signature of

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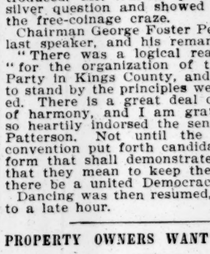
on the package and on each cigarette.

TAKE NONE WITHOUT.



For THE Pic-nic or Excursion

You want refreshments. Nothing equals

The Handy Tablet

For sale by grocers and druggists. By mail 10c. State flavor wanted.

THE HANDY TABLET CO., 1021 North Front St., PHILADELPHIA.

TRADE MARK

The Handy Tablet makes all kinds of refreshing drinks the moment the tablet touches water. Requires neither sugar nor spoon. Ready when wanted.

THEIR ROWS ARE MANY

Continued from Page 1.

his present charge. Mr. Southworth was then charged with having had a part in some saloon "protection" transactions. Mr. Milholland now says Patterson's friends trumped up this charge, expecting the trial would be had before the then justice. The case was, however, brought before another Justice, and Mr. Southworth was acquitted.

Now that Mr. Southworth's candidacy for the Fire Marshalship is opposed by Mr. Patterson, assisted by John I. Davenport, Mr. Milholland is wrathy.

Fire Commissioner La Grange, who was one of Mr. Milholland's followers with Mr. Southworth, is said to favor Mr. Southworth, while Commissioner Sheffield opposes him. There was a somewhat heated discussion before the Fire Commissioners two days ago. Mr. Milholland yesterday paid his respects to Messrs. Patterson and Davenport. Said he:

"Notice the meat-ax diplomacy of Jake, and you will laugh at his stupidity. He dares not go openly and above board and assert anything against Major Southworth, but he sends word to one of the Fire Commissioners to consult Johnny Davenport before appointing the Major. Of course, Jake had already gone to Davenport and told him the story in order to have him relate it to the Fire Commissioners. Naturally the Commissioners would then send for Patterson to give his version. These are the two beautiful specimens of Republicanism who are trying to blacken the character of a man who is beyond reproach and without fear. I did appear before the Fire Commissioners, and I told them what I knew about the Major, and I repeat here what I said to them: That matters have come to a pretty blank pass in the Republican Party when such men as Jake Patterson and Johnny Davenport are called upon to act as conservators of its morals.

"Who is Johnny Davenport? Well, I shall refrain from giving a painful history. He did once do some good for the Republican Party, but that time has passed. The most charitable thing I can do in his case is to draw a veil.

"Who is Jake Patterson, this so-called Republican? Jake's record is closely allied to that of Tammany. Why, I could specify things in his career which every one who knows anything about politics would recognize as familiar. His name is a sufficient byword not to descend to sickening details: In this matter of fighting the Major, Jake has shown his characteristic cunning and effrontery. As I said, his record stands out boldly and conjointly with Tammany's."

Major Southworth was at the State Club last night. He is bitter because Mr. Patterson has attacked him on the old record.

"I asked the Fire Commissioners," he said, "to suspend action as to my appointment as Fire Marshal until they could sift thoroughly the old charges which are brought up against me. The whole charge was trumped up against me. I appealed the case to General Sessions and was acquitted on a technicality. I insisted that I wanted a hearing on the merits of the case, but my attorneys would not allow it to proceed.

"The charges were prompted by political motives, and my attorneys said that I could gain nothing more by an acquittal after a hearing."

Gen. La Grange, the Fire Commissioner who favors Major Southworth, was also at the State Club. He made sarcastic remarks about Commissioner Sheffield, who is opposing him.

"We have got to have a man with a lily-white soul," said Commissioner La Grange. "We must have a virtuous man, no matter at what price. I can hardly think of a man good enough for the place, unless it be Commissioner Sheffield. His soul is pure enough to fill the bill."

NO REPLY TO MR. HACKETT.

Mr. Brookfield Would Speak to the State Chairman's Master.

The row between Public Works Commissioner Brookfield and Chairman

RATTLING BEAT TO FINISH

The Combined Yacht Squadron Arrives at Shel'er Island.

NO WIND AS FAR AS PLUM GUT

Amorita Again a Winner, and Also the New Norota—Sachem Beats Ramona—Gay Times for Yachtsmen.

SHELTER ISLAND, July 17.—The harbor here is filled with the yachts of the combined squadron, which is about seventy strong. The run from New-London to-day was uninteresting and fluky from a racing standpoint until after getting through Plum Gut, and then in a rattling breeze they beat to the finish.

Vice Commodore F T. Adams and Mrs. Adams entertained Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ceballos, Mrs. William E. Pearl, and Fleet Captain T. L. Watson, on the Sachem to-day. The Sachem sailed a good race, and in cruising time, The Amorita was very tender, and sailed with her lee sail under. The table:

SCHOONERS—CLASS A—80 FEET AND OVER.

Name	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Cor'd Time. H.M.S.
Ramona	11:10:00	6:22:29	7:12:29	7:12:29
Sachem	11:10:00	6:06:46	6:56:46	6:50:17
Emerald	11:09:55	6:04:10	6:54:15	6:47:14

CLASS B—70 TO 80 FEET.

Amorita	11:06:35	6:06:02	6:59:27	6:59:27
Elsemarie	11:08:09	6:13:48	7:05:30	7:04:26

CLASS C—70 FEET AND UNDER.

Loyal	11:08:27	6:09:48	7:00:01	6:56:54
Viator	11:10:00	Did not finish.		
Cavalier	11:10:00	Did not finish.		

SLOOPS—CLASS 2—60 TO 70 FEET.

Katrina	11:10:00	6:09:11	6:59:11	6:59:11
Huron	11:06:35	6:14:46	7:08:11	7:02:59
Ventura	11:10:00	Did not finish.		

CLASS 3—46 TO 53 FEET.

Eclipse	11:09:40	6:19:38	7:09:58	7:09:58

CLASS 4—40 TO 46 FEET, FLUSH DECK.

Gossoon	11:45:00	5:51:36	7:06:36	7:06:36
Xara	11:45:00	6:21:28	7:36:28	7:33:45
Minerva	11:45:00	6:00:28	7:15:28	7:12:37
Ventura	10:45:00	6:12:48	7:27:48	7:26:55

CLASS 4—CABIN TRUNK—40 TO 46 FEET.

Penguin	10:45:00	5:34:13	6:49:13	6:49:18
Nymph	10:45:00	6:15:42	7:30:42	7:25:43
Verena	10:45:00	Did not finish.		
Choctaw	10:42:41	6:15:50	7:33:18	7:28:10
Harriet	10:41:00	6:19:30	7:38:27	7:28:19
Awa	10:44:29	6:08:14	7:24:45	7:21:46
Iola	10:45:00	6:26:00	7:41:00	7:21:46
Wenona	10:45:00	6:28:53	7:43:53	7:21:46

CLASS 5—35 TO 40 FEET.

Kathleen	10:45:00	6:19:40	7:34:40	7:27:21
Tigress	10:45:00	6:18:09	7:33:09	7:33:00
Norota	10:41:33	5:23:45	6:42:12	6:41:54
Senorita	10:45:00	6:25:53	7:40:53	7:31:54

CLASS 6—35 FEET AND UNDER.

Infanta	10:43:33	6:20:38	7:36:58	7:32:18
Gunhilde	10:43:00	6:27:23	7:44:23	7:44:23
Almira	10:42:15	6:57:10	7:14:55	6:58:29

The winners were:

Schooners—Class A—Emerald beat Sachem 8 minutes 3 seconds and Ramona 25 minutes 16 seconds.

Class B—Amorita beat Elsemarie 4 minutes 29 seconds.

Class C—Loyal beat Viator and Cavalier.

Sloops.—Class 2—Katrina beat Huron 8 minutes 48 seconds, and Ventura.

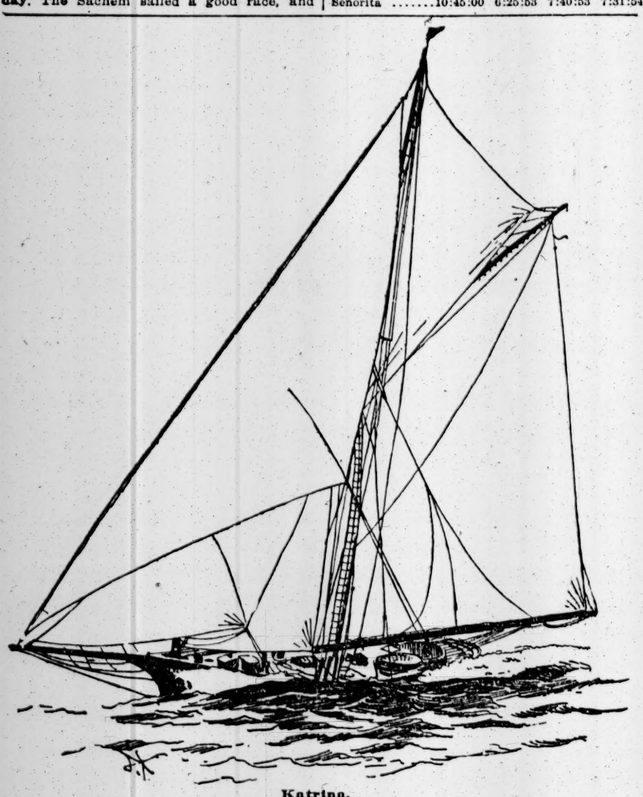
Class 3—Eclipse, walkover.

Class 4, Flush Deck—Gossoon beat Minerva 6 minutes 1 second, and Xara.

Class 4—Trunk Cabin—Penguin beat Wenona 37 minutes 42 seconds, and Verena, Choctaw, Harriet, Nymph, Awa, and Iola.

Class 5—Norota beat Kathleen 45 minutes 1 second, Senorita, and Tigress.

Class 6—Almira beat Infanta 33 minutes 49 seconds, and Gunhilde.



Katrina.

at one time looked like a sure winner, but a little bad luck upset the hopes of those on board. However, the Sachem beat the Ramona badly, and there was a ring of satisfaction in Fleet Captain Watson's voice as he called out, as the Sachem crossed the line, "Has the Ramona finished yet?"

To-morrow the yachts will remain in the harbor, and some gay times are anticipated before the fleet disbands. This is one of the most popular ports the yachtsmen visit, and the Summer guests here are always glad to receive the visitors and make their visit a pleasant one.

The yachts of the combined squadron got under way soon after 8 o'clock this morning, and drifted out slowly to the Bartlett's Reef Lightship, where they were to start for the run to Shelter Island by way of Cornfield Light. The entire distance to be sailed was twenty-three miles. At 9:30 o'clock, when they were to be started, they were a long way from the light, and so the start was delayed an hour.

The preparatory signal was given at 10:30, and ten minutes later the starting signal was given for the small sloops. They crossed as follows: Harriet, 10:41:09; Norota, 10:41:33; Almira, 10:42:15; Choctaw, 10:42:41; Gunhilde, 10:43:00; Infanta, 10:43:33; Verena, 10:45:07; Penguin, 10:49:19; Minerva, 10:46:52; Gossoon, 10:45:53; Tigress, 10:46:25; Nymph, 10:46:50; Kathleen, 10:47:09; Xara, 10:47:09; Ventura, (Baker's,) 10:47:46; Senorita, 10:48:31, and Iola, 10:50:52.

A light breeze from the south-southeast was blowing, and a fair tide helped them on the first leg of the course. They crossed on the port tack, with boom eased, and carried balloon jibtopsails. The starting signal for the big sloops and schooners was given at 11:05. This is the order in which they crossed:

Huron, 11:06:35; Amorita, 11:06:35; Elsemarie, 11:08:09; Loyal, 11:08:47; Eclipse, 11:09:40; Emerald, 11:09:55; Ventura, 11:10:24; Ramona, 11:10:57; Viator, 11:12:16; Sachem, 11:12:59; Katrina, 11:13:47; Cavalier, 11:15:04.

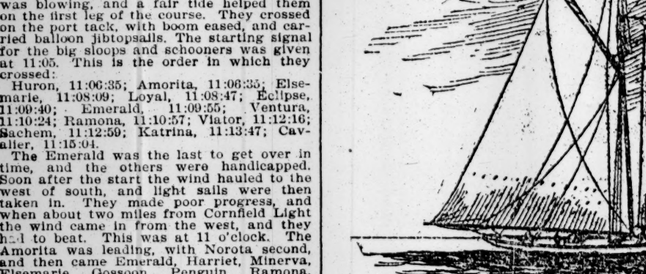
The Emerald was the last to get over in time, and the others were handicapped. Soon after the start the wind hauled to the west of south, and light sails were then taken in. They made poor progress, and when about two miles from Cornfield Light the wind came in from the west, and they had to beat. This was at 11 o'clock. The Amorita was leading, with Norota second, and then came Emerald, Harriet, Minerva, Elsemarie, Gossoon, Penguin, Ramona, Katrina, Sachem, Infanta, Xara, Huron, Choctaw, Kathleen, Loyal, Eclipse, Almira, Awra, Ventura, Viator, Nymph, Senorita, Gunhilde, and Cavalier. The leading boats were off course, the lucky ones with the changed winds, which meant a beat to the lightship.

In the light wind the Amorita did well, and she tacked around at 1:29:16; Norota came next at 1:34:30; Emerald, 1:39:09; Minerva, 1:48:20; Harriet, 1:49:40; Gossoon, 1:58:28; Elsemarie, 1:56:15; Penguin, 1:57:10; Katrina, 2:00:05, and Huron, 2:01:20. The Sachem did well on the windward work, and easily passed the big Ramona, and the Loyal led the Viator and the Cavalier. It was a run to Plum Gut, and spinnakers were set to starboard. The Emerald closed up on the Amorita, but when they reached Orient Point the wind was not strong enough for them to stem the tide, which was running through Plum Gut

The Amorita tried to get around close to the bar, and just managed to hold her position. The Emerald in trying to tack, got in irons, and drifted back in the strong tide. One by one the yachts got off the Point, and there they staid, drifting back in the tide. They all got bunched and it was anybody's race. It was tantalizing for the yachtsmen. They would get a puff and work up to the bar, and then the wind would die out and they would go back with the tide. It looked as though the Amorita touched the bar. She then spun around like a top and stood off shore.

The Norota was the first to get through and Penguin next of the schooners. The Emerald and Amorita got the luck. The Sachem was in hard luck and was set way back by the tide. It was about 4:30 when the leaders got through, and then in a fresh southerly breeze they beat up to the finish. The breeze freshened considerably, and they made fast time. The Norota sailed like a witch. The Penguin, with George Brighton at the wheel, gave her a good chase. The Gossoon shook off the Minerva and was a good winner in her class. Then came the little Almira, with the Hanan brothers handling her, and following her was the Minerva.

The schooners Emerald, Sachem, and Amorita sailed a rattling good race, and as was to be expected the Emerald and Amorita, really in racing trim, beat the Sachem



F. G. Hoyt's Norota.

because of her smaller size. The Tomahawk also beat the Gorilla so badly as to deprive their race of much of its interest. The race of the thirty-footers, however, made up for what was lacking in other classes. It was the first meeting of so many of the new and old boats for the season, and the fight was a fine one. The Memory, which was Nat Herreshoff's original fin-keel Alerian, pulled out ahead on windward work, after having been beaten off the wind, while the fine-keel Handsel, champion of the class for three seasons past, had to take second place, and was, in fact, beaten on actual time by the Dyer production Salmon, a Lake Minnetonka centreboarder. Hanley's new Ashumet and his old Harbinger brought up the rear. The Tombay, one of the cracks of a few years ago, was so badly beaten that she withdrew.

The start for the schooners was made at 11:15. The Mon Reve led across the line and the Marguerite and the Mayflower followed. All had ballooners for the run to the southwest mark off Nahant. The Tomahawk led the Gorilla 15 minutes later, and at 11:38 the thirty-footers went away well together, the Anoatok, the latest Herreshoff fin, with a splendidly fitting suit of "cross-cut" sails, leading the way. The Harbinger, Ashumet, Salmon, and the Handsel followed, and the Memory and the Tomboy brought up the rear. The wind was very light for the first part of the run, and several of the boats set spinnakers, but soon took them in as being too far forward.

The wind freshened, and the thirty-footers did some lively sailing.

The Ashumet pulled out from the fleet and led handsomely, with the Handsel second, and pulling away from the others. The Gorilla passed the Tomahawk, but both were slow as compared with the thirty-footers, and the Ashumet was close on their heels at the mark. The Marguerite had overhauled the Mon Reve, while the Mayflower had barely held her own. Times around the mark were as follows: Marguerite, 12:11:42; Mon Reve, 12:12:20; Mayflower, 12:13:06; Gorilla, 12:25:33; Tomahawk, 12:29:57; Ashumet, 12:26:06; Handsel, 12:27:45; Salmon, 12:28:41; Memory, 12:30:09; Anoatok, 12:31:15; Harbinger, 12:31:15; Tomboy, 12:32:12.

The leg to the southeast mark was a beat to windward, and the boats dowsed light sails and flattened sheets for it. The Marguerite did splendid work, and increased her lead over the Mayflower, while the latter passed the Mon Reve, after a couple of tacks. The thirty-footers had the liveliest kind of a race, going tack for tack in pairs. The Memory and the Anoatok held to the northward, the Ashumet and the Harbinger to the southward, and the Handsel and the Salmon about half way between. The first couple got a better start and came in ahead at the mark, while the Hanley boats were badly left.

The rolling sea, with somewhat of a chop on it, was also bad for the beamy Ashumet, but just suited the fins. The Salmon also liked it, and made up in footing what she lost in pointing. The time around the second mark was: Marguerite, 1:31:55; Mayflower, 1:43:50; Mon Reve, 1:47:49; Memory, 2:02:18; Anoatok, 2:03:28; Salmon, 2:05:17; Handsel, 2:05:36; Ashumet, 2:20:50, Harbinger, 2:21:17.

The leg home was quickly made, the wind howling to the eastward and making it a spinnaker run the last part of the way. The Memory held her lead, but the Anoatok dropped to fourth place. The schooners had a slow race the second time around the triangle, but the Marguerite kept well ahead. The Tomahawk finished five miles ahead of the Gorilla, the latter having lost the wind near the outer mark. The Tomboy was with her and withdrew. The Marguerite, Tomahawk, Memory, Handsel, and Salmon take cash prizes. The Puritan Cup, offered for the yacht making the best corrected time over the longer course, goes to the Marguerite.

The table:

FIRST CLASS—SCHOONERS.

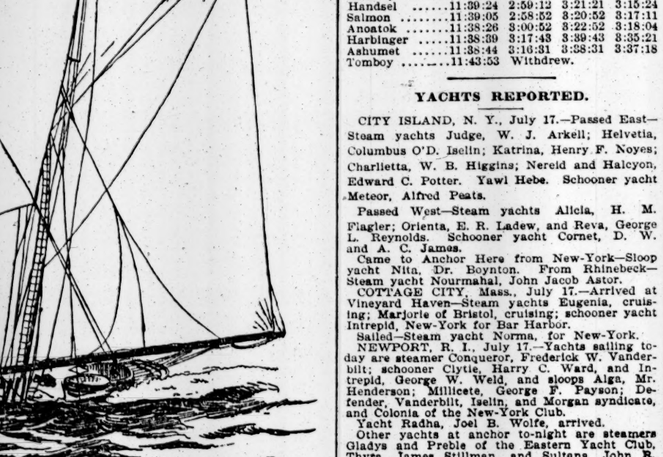
Name.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Actual Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Marguerite	11:20:04	5:58:15	6:38:15	6:34:46
Mayflower	11:21:15	6:01:10	6:41:10	6:41:10
Mon Reve	11:19:05	6:32:17	7:13:12	6:59:07

SIXTH CLASS—SCHOONERS.

Tomahawk	11:31:48	3:29:32	3:59:32	3:59:08
Gorilla	11:33:11			

SEVENTH CLASS—SCHOONERS.

Memory	11:42:00	2:55:36	3:17:36	3:14:19
Handsel	11:39:24	2:59:12	3:21:21	3:15:24
Salmon	11:39:05	2:58:52	3:20:52	3:17:11
Anoatok	11:38:26	3:00:52	3:22:52	3:18:04
Harbinger	11:38:39	3:17:43	3:39:43	3:35:21
Ashumet	11:38:44	3:16:31	3:38:31	3:37:18
Tomboy	11:43:53	Withdrew.		



Amorita.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 17.—Passed East—Steam yachts Judge, W. J. Arkell; Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; Nereid and Halcyon, Edward C. Potter. Yawl Hebe. Schooner yacht Meteor, Alfred Peats.

Passed West—Steam yachts Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Orienta, E. R. Ladew, and Reva, George L. Reynolds. Schooner yacht Cornet, D. W. and A. C. James.

Came to Anchor Here from New-York—Sloop yacht Nita, Dr. Boynton. From Rhinebeck—Steam yacht Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., July 17.—Arrived at Vineyard Haven—Steam yachts Eugenia, cruising; Marjorie of Bristol, cruising; schooner yacht Intrepid, New-York for Bar Harbor.

Sailed—Steam yacht Norma, for New-York.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—Yachts sailing to-day are steamer Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; schooner Clytie, Harry C. Ward, and Intrepid, George W. Weld, and sloops Alga, Mr. Henderson; Millicete, George F. Payson; Defender, Vanderbilt, Iselin, and Morgan syndicate, and Colonia of the New-York Club.

Yacht Radna, Joel B. Wolfe, arrived.

Other yachts at anchor to-night are steamers Gladys and Preble of the Eastern Yacht Club, Thyra, James Stillman, and Sultana, John R. Drexel; schooners Comanche, W. A. Canier, and Constellation, Bayard Thayer, and sloop Uvira, Frederick P. Sands; Ilderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Zigeuner, Max Agassiz.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 17.—Arrived—Steam yachts Huntress, E. H. Gottschalk, Philadelphia; Engineer, Mr. Bishop; Gladys, Mr. Place; schooner yachts Diana, F. Hinman; Lotos, John H. Cole; Chaos, J. L. Roberts; Phantom, H. S. Parmelee; sloop yachts Vorant, George J. Tyson; Alga, L. H. Littlefield; Saracen, Mr. Gear.

In Port—Steam yachts Gretchen and Kalolah; schooner yacht Water Witch; sloop yachts Valkyr and Helen.

GOOD TENNIS AT SEABRIGHT.

Howland, Talmage, Millett, and Stevens Left for Semi-Finals.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 17,—The second round of the tennis tournament was finished here this afternoon, and only four players are now left in the race for the singles challenge cup. A large crowd was brought out by the pleasant weather, but the strong wind from the south greatly hampered the players, as it blew right down the courts, and strokes which were good when made at one end were blown away out when made from the other.

The closest match of the day was played by Alfred Taylor of New-York and Graham of Seabright. The contestants were remarkably well matched, but Graham seemed to lose heart in the last set. Howland had a great deal of trouble with Candler in the first round. Candler made the mistake of trying to place the balls too close to the line in the strong wind, and Howland won the first set with ease. In the next Candler made a great brace with Howland at 4—1, and took the lead himself by some really remarkable playing. Howland was at the net most of the time, and Candler earned his points on pretty passing.

The New-Yorker brought the score to 5—5, and led again after the eleventh game, but Candler again tied the score, returning his opponent's cross-court shots with rare skill. Howland once more took the lead, and, though his anxiety to wind up matters led him into making some wild shots, his sharp, aggressive volleying finally broke down Candler's defense, and the New-Yorker won the set and match at 8—6. Stevens had an easy time with his two men, and Millett and Howland won their matches easily in the second round. This leaves Millett to play Stevens, and Howland to play Talmage in the semi-finals.

Larned arrived here to-day and will begin practice to-morrow. Besides the semi-finals in singles, it is expected that the doubles will be started, but the committee is apparently in no hurry to finish the tournament, as the final round between Larned and the winner of the tournament will not be played until Saturday.

The results:

Men's Singles.—First Round—Richard Stevens, Hoboken, N. J., beat J. M. Walton, Monmouth Beach, N. J., 6—2, 6—0. John Howland, New-York City, beat Duncan W. Candler, Brooklyn, 6—3, 8—6. Arthur Taylor, West Side T. C., beat H. Chatfield, Seabright T.C., 6—4, 6—2. Alfred S. Taylor, West Side T. C., beat R. D. Graham, Seabright T. C., 6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

Second Round—Richard Stevens, Hoboken, N. J., beat L. G. Billings, Clifton T. C., 6—2, 6—3. Stephen C. Millett, New-York T. C., beat Alfred S. Taylor, West Side T. C., 6—2, 7—5. John Howland, New-York City, beat Arthur Taylor, West Side T. C., 6—3, 6—3.

Fischer to Meet Ward in the Finals.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 17.—The Rochester Lawn Tennis Club's annual open tournament was continued before a fair-sized crowd to-day. Fischer had considerable difficulty in disposing of the two Chicago players, Ware and Scudder, while Ward beat Paret with ease. Both of the New-Yorkers were badly out of form.

Fischer will meet Ward in the finals to-morrow. In the doubles Ward and Avery surprised all by defeating Ware and Scudder after an exciting three-set match. Score:

Gentlemen's Singles.—First Round—D. E. Fischer of New-York beat L. E. Ware of Chicago, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round.—E. P. Fischer of New-York beat W. M. Scudder of Chicago, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4. F. K. Ward of Rochester beat J. P. Paret of New-York, 6—2, 6—3.

Gentlemen's Double.—Semi-Final Round—Fischer and Paret of New-York beat Hone and Averill of Rochester, 6—2, 6—3. Ward of Rochester, and Avery of Detroit beat Ware and Scudder of Chicago, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

ANOTHER GAME FOR NEW-YORK.

The Third Victory over the St. Louis Ball Players.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Cleveland, 13; Baltimore, 9, (first game.)
Cleveland, 6; Baltimore, 3, (second game.)
Cincinnati, 12; Boston, 1, (first game.)
Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 1, (second game.)
Chicago, 12; Philadelphia, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Pittsburg	40	28	.588
2—Baltimore	37	26	.587
3—Cleveland	43	31	.581
4—Cincinnati	40	29	.580
5—Boston	36	28	.563
6—Chicago	42	33	.560
7—Brooklyn	37	30	.552
8—Philadelphia	35	30	.538
9—New-York	34	32	.515
10—Washington	24	36	.400
11—St. Louis	24	48	.333
12—Louisville	12	53	.185

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—It was announced here before the beginning of the ball game that the management of the New-York Club had bought from Louisville the release of Fred Pfeffer, the second baseman, and that he would play with the team soon if the consent of President Byrne of the Brooklyn Club could be secured. The managers of all the other clubs have consented to the transfer and to Pfeffer's restoration to good standing in the League. Byrne is reported to be opposed to Pfeffer's playing with New-York this season, as he thinks it will interfere with the chances of the Brooklyn nine as pennant chasers. The New-York managers are also on the lookout for a good fielder to further strengthen the team.

While the visiting team had good luck in winning their third straight game from the home nine, they had also a bit of hard luck in the injury of Clark in the sixth inning. He was "spiked" and had to retire from the field, Doyle taking his place.

The game was very much of a pitcher's game, and, while, the home team led in the hitting, their hits were so scattered as to be ineffective.

New-York began the run getting in the fourth inning, when, with Tiernan out, Van Haltren's hit was juggled by Quinn. Davis hit for a base and Connor fumbled Clark's hit. That filled the bases, and Stafford followed with a hit, which scored both Van Haltren and Davis. Clark was caught at the plate on Wilson's hit, and German ended the inning by being thrown out at first. St. Louis tied the score in the sixth inning, Quinn and Connor both being sent to first base on balls. Then German threw Miller's short hit wildly to second, and, with the bases filled, Quinn scored on Ely's out on a fly ball hit to the centre field, which Van Haltren threw in, apparently catching Quinn, though the umpire thought differently. A hit by Dowd scored Connor. Miller was caught at the plate on Lyon's hit to Davis, and Stafford ended the inning by throwing Breitenstein out at first.

New-York scored the winning run in the next inning, Wilson hitting for two bases and scoring on German's sacrifice hit to Quinn, on which he was put out at first base. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Brown, cf	0	1	3	0	0	
Cooley, lf	0	1	1	0	0	
Quinn, 2b	1	0	0	7	1	
Connor, 1b	1	1	18	0	1	
Miller, c	0	2	5	0	0	
Ely, ss	0	1	1	2	0	
Dowd, rf	0	2	3	0	0	
Lyons, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	
B'enstein, p	0	0	0	3	0	
Total	2	9	27	13	2	

NEW-YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Murphy, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Tiernan, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Van H'n, c	1	1	2	1	0	
Davis, 3b	1	1	1	2	1	
Clark, 1b	0	0	6	0	0	
Doyle, 1b	0	0	4	0	1	
Stafford, 2b	0	1	3	4	0	
Wilson, c	1	2	7	0	0	
German, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Fuller, ss	0	1	1	4	0	
Total	3	6	27	11	2	

New-York	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; New-York, 1. Two-base hits—Stafford, Wilson. Three-base hit—Connor. Stolen bases—Ely, Dowd, Lyons, Brown, Wilson, Fuller. Double play—Davis, Stafford, and Clark. First base on balls—Off German, 4; off Breitenstein, 1. Struck out—By German, 4; by Breitenstein, 1. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Other League Games.

AT CLEVELAND. (First Game.)

Cleveland	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	7	.	—13
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Cleveland, 19; Baltimore, 16. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Wilson, Knell, and Zimmer; Clarkson, Esper, Clarke, and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT CLEVELAND. (Second Game.)

Cleveland	2	1	1	0	0	2	.	.	.	—6
Baltimore	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

(Called on account of darkness.)

Base hits—Cleveland, 7. Baltimore, 8. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Cuppy and Zimmer; Pond and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT CINCINNATI.(First Game.)

Cincinnati	0	1	1	8	0	0	0	1	1	—12
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 16; Boston, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 2. Batteries—Forman and Murphy; Sexton and Ryan. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

AT CINCINNATI.(Second Game.)

Cincinnati	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	—6	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	

(Called on account of darkness.)

Base hits—Cincinnati, 13; Boston, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 0. Batteries—Rhines and Murphy; Stivetts and Ryan. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—12		
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	—7		

(Called to allow the Philadelphias to catch a train.)

Base hits—Chicago, 13; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Thornton and Donohue; Taylor, Buckley, and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

Hoey Wins a Handicap.

AIX-LES-BAINS, July 17.—In the pigeon shooting here to-day the Poule d'Essai was divided by Hoey, Mainetto, and Guido. The Prix de Lac was divided by Day and Robians. Hoey won a handicap.

Drifting Match by Ailsa and Britannia.

CAMPBELLTOWN, July 17.—The Ailsa and Britannia started to race to-day, but the wind failed them, and at the end of the first round the race was abandoned. The Ailsa was four minutes in the lead when the drifting match was given up.

The Niagara and Dakotah also tried to race. They finished, however, Niagara at 5:58:05 and the Dakotah at 6:08:50, the Dakotah winning by nine allowance.

CORONER'S JURY FOUND THEM GUILTY

Declared Special Policemen Used Unnecessary Force and Killed Handy.

The Coroner's jury which listened to the testimony concerning the death of Charles Handy, the young colored man of 1,172 Park Place, at Atlantic Park, Brooklyn, Friday night, found that he died from a fracture of the skull and shock caused by being beaten by Special Policemen Edward Gallagher, John Gesker, and William Volckenning.

The most important testimony was given by William F. O'Brien, who said he was standing at the bar on the platform in Atlantic Park. He heard a woman ask Officer Gallagher to put Handy out. Gallagher took hold of Handy, who refused to go and caught the policeman's club. Gesker went to Gallagher's assistance, and caught Handy around the body. Then Volckenning came along, and the three policemen pushed Handy along toward the gate. He said that he saw no blows struck.

The witness said he heard Handy say that the officer would be laid out on their way home.

The three special policemen, one of whom is a broter of ex-Alderman Volckening, were then sent back to jail.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

3:40 A. M.—75 Hester Street; L. Mahlman; damage trifling.

4:10 A. M.—2,165 First Avenue; Patrick J. King; damage, $800.

6:05 A. M.—311 East Seventy-fifth Street; John Norwick; damage, $100.

8:45 A. M.—8 Teller Place; George Beecker; damage, $5.

9:30 A. M.—27 Columbia Street; Mary Bisgier; damage slight.

7:50 P. M.—27 West Third Street; Epstein & Co.; damage, $800.

8 P. M.—140 Nassau Street; John L. Fitzgerald & Co., restaurant; damage, $100.

8:20 P. M.—520 West Thirtieth Srteet; Charles Roeller; damage trifling.

10:20 P. M.—1,055 Second Avenue; chimney; damage trifling.

10:20 P. M.—124 East Sixty-second Street; William Stern, dwelling; damage trifling.

10:35 P. M.—23 North Moore Street; Jeremiah Connelly; damage, $25.

IVORY SOAP
IT FLOATS

Keep the refrigerator clean. Use hot water, a cake of Ivory Soap (it leaves no odor) and a clean scrubbing brush; scrub the sides, corners, racks, outlet pipe and drip cup; rinse with cold water and wipe dry.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

MEYERS TELLS OF A THRASHING

Says He Was Lured into a Store and Beaten by David L. Fineman for Informing Against Isaac Zucher.

David L. Fineman of the firm of Simon & Fineman of 315 Church Street, and a salesman in his employ, Thomas Hall of 427 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, were taken before Magistrate Brann, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with committing an aggravated assault upon Gustave Meyers of 3 Essex Street.

Meyers has made himself useful to the District Attorney's office in giving information about the firebugs who have recently been indicted. He has been a witness before the Grand Jury a number of times, and it was through information furnished and obtained by him that Isaac Zucher of 42 Walker Street was indicted for arson. He asserted that Fineman was an intimate friend of Zucher, and that he lured him, Meyers, into the Church Street store to thrash him for giving information against Zucher. He had several cuts in the face and on his head which he said he had received during the conflict with Fineman and Hall.

When Fineman was taken to court, Assistant District Attorney Davis appeared for the complainant, Meyers, and at his request the hearing was adjourned and Fineman was remanded to prison. Meyers saw Hall sitting in the courtroom, and had him arrested, and he was also remanded for examination.

Subsequently Meyers went before the Grand Jury, and on his testimony that he had been lured into Fineman's store on the pretense of securing work, and that he had been there beaten by Fineman and Hall, they were indicted for assault in the first degree. They were arraigned before Recorder Goff, pleaded not guilty, and were released on $5,000 bail each for trial.

Fineman said that Meyers had been pestering him by calling at his store. When he came yesterday he told him to get out, and Meyers called him a foul name. Then he kicked Meyers out of the store. Hall said that he was not concerned in the row at all, that he did not strike Meyers, and that all he did was to go in search of a policeman.

DREDGING TO BEGIN AT PANAMA

PREPARATIONS BEING MADE FOR RESUMING WORK ON THE CANAL.

Entente Cordiale Between England and Peru Restored—Gen. Alfaro Very Popular.

Special Correspondence of The New-York Times.

PANAMA, July 6.—The sight of a dredge in the channel of the canal in the Bay of Panama on Saturday last was a pleasing one, forming the subject of general comment. It was towed from La Boca by a steam launch Saturday morning and anchored about midway between Isla de Naos and La Boca. This machine, which has been thoroughly repaired, will commence dredging the channel shortly. The clapets to take the mud and stones that may be dredged by the powerful machine to dump it at a safe distance out at sea will be out of the workmen's hands in about a fortnight's time.

During the recent civil war in Peru the British Consul at Lambayeque, William V. Fry, was arrested by the revolutionary forces under command of Col. Teodoro Seminario, and, after being taken before that officer, was by him compelled to pay a heavy sum as a forced loan, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Fry invoked his official character. As a consequence of this abusive conduct on the part of Col. Seminario, the British Minister in Lima, Henry M. Jones, V. C., acting under instructions from the Foreign Office, demanded from the present Government explanations and satisfaction for the outrage committed.

The Peruvian Government replied, lamenting the occurrence and censuring the outrage, and sent the Prefect of the Department of Lambayeque to Mr. Fry with suitable apologies. The incident was ended with the acknowledgment by England of the sufficiency of the redress.

According to latest advices from Guayaquil, Ecuador, all the principal towns and provinces of the interior are gradually becoming adherents of the new Government. Gen. Alfaro's influence and almost universal popularity throughout the country were demonstrated by the most enthusiastic reception that ever was rendered any political leader there when he was welcomed back to his native country, after twelve years of expatriation. As if that were not sufficient to show the popular esteem and appreciation in which he is held by his countrymen, June 25, the day of the anniversary of his birth, he was the object of the most sincere manifestation on the part of the Guayaquil people, natives and foreigners. The day was made by the masses of the people themselves a regular holiday, and was so observed.

Guayaquil put on a gala appearance, and flags and floral decorations were seen all around. All the foreign Consulates and official buildings had their respective flags hoisted. The night before the Military Band gave Gen. Alfaro a serenade. During the day the General received a considerable number of presents, consisting principally of ladies' handiwork in silk designs, gold and silver medals, a gold-headed cane, a pair of beautiful fencing foils, a considerable number of floral wreaths and designs, and congratulatory cards and telegrams without number.

In politics Gen. Alfaro has begun well. He is behaving himself, acting with great tact, good judgment, and moderation.

His political programme, the fundamental sentiments of which were fully embodied in his proclamation of June 25, leaves nothing to be desired in point of tolerance, generous feeling, and real patriotism. He has the good tact of surrounding himself with intelligent and liberal-minded people, and in no way interfering with the practice of the clergy or their religious feelings. This is what has caused Bishop Schumacher's undignified actions to be so severely censured by all sensible people, and even by the Guayaquil clergy.

Col. Waring's Little Helpers.

A children's stree cleaning brigade was organized in the Hebrew Institute, in East Broadway, last week, and its second meeting is to be held to-morrow night. The objects of the brigade are to help keep the streets clean by refraining from throwing paper or other débris on the streets and to pick up scraps of paper and pile them in the gutters.

Latest Arrival.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Blyth, Venice June 1, via Gibraltar July 2, with mdse to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 P. M.

West 14th St.

1879 1897

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PREPARING FOR THE PRIMARIES

Tammany District General Committees Choose Inspectors of Elections —Some Contests.

The work of reorganizing Tammany Hall under the new apportionment is now well under way. Several of the District General Committees met last night to elect Inspectors of Elections for the primaries, which are to

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,260 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

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	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway 39th St—8:15—The Sphinx. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.

EDEN MUSEE, 23d St 6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.

GARDEN, Madison Av 27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinee.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av 26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.

MANHATTAN BEACH 3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concerts. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks. 9:00—Rice's 1492.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—Merry War.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	1895. Weather Bureau.	1894. Times.	1895. Times.
3 A. M.	68	70	69
6 A. M.	69	69	70
9 A. M.	71	73	72
12 M.	76	83	78
3 P. M.	79	77	79
6 P. M.	72	77	73
9 P. M.	71	74	74
12 P. M.	73	73	73

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....73½
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....73
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....77
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 12, Column 3.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed

THE REPUBLICANS AND THEIR TARIFF ISSUE.

Republican politicians and journals are casting about in great perplexity and distress for something that will prevent their tariff issue from sinking out of sight. Even after the beginning of the extraordinary industrial and commercial revival they were saying that no such upward movement could take place under the present tariff, which, as they admitted, must remain in force for at least two years. A few weeks later they were compelled to confess reluctantly that it was taking place. What was their explanation? That it was due wholly to popular anticipation of a Republican victory in 1896 and a revision of the tariff two or three years hence. This was absurd. If the present tariff was "depressing and paralyzing" in its effect upon industries, it was so because of the arrangement of the duties in it, and popular anticipation of the inauguration of a Republican Administration in 1897—which must precede revision—could not change these duties.

After our Republican friends had adopted this silly theory they did not stand by it. Sometimes they rejoiced over "the glad recovery"; sometimes they were gloomy, depressed, and full of malice. Those who rejoiced one day over the noble generosity of employers who had increased wages asserted on the next that the increase had been made with evil purpose, to injure somebody and to promote the interests of monopoly. Those who sought on one day to discredit published lists of increases of wages by saying they were "padded" and "inflated" hastened to inform their readers the next day that the facts really called for lists much longer. Mingled with these alternating expressions of hope and despair were the most curious and contradictory theories, also occasional perversions of fact, as when it was calmly asserted by one of our neighbors that "financial doubt was dispersed the last of January by the contract with the bond syndicate." This was designed to prove that business had not been affected favorably by the purchase of gold, for, said our neighbor, "business in February was smaller than in any previous month for a long time." Those who remember what was done in February will be surprised to learn that "all financial doubt was dispersed" in January by the completion of that memorable purchase and by a general knowledge of the completion of it and of its meaning.

As we follow the devious course of our Republican contemporaries on this question we perceive that there was a concerted effort about two weeks ago to raise up the sinking tariff issue. With one accord the leading Republican journals asserted in long editorial articles that this must be the chief issue of the party. Some of the reasons given were quite amusing, and a considerable part of this concerted and harmonious deliverance might better have been written six months ago, for it was adapted to the conditions then prevailing and was curiously at variance with those of the concurrent date. By whom were those articles suggested? What person or group of persons caused that apparently confident but really desperate and belated appeal to be made a little more than two weeks ago? This is a political secret which should be disclosed to promote the gayety of nations.

But the treatment of the question has recently undergone another change. One of our neighbors warns its readers and the Republican politicians that they must contend with new conditions in revising the tariff. "That our industries are advancing with great bounds the whole world of industry knows." There have been "astonishing changes." It will not do now to "advocate particular duties merely because they were wise in 1890." There must be "careful inquiry as to the details of particular industries." What, again? The revisers must be men of "much courage." That is true, for they will be opposed by a great crowd of manufacturers as well as by public opinion. And the same journal (The Tribune) at last makes the following significant remark:

"The facts will have to dictate, however, in spite of all politicians and plan-makers, and if business and industries do actually prosper, giving to industries greater development and to labor better wages than were ever attained under any other tariff, the Republicans will have to face that fact, for in that case the desire of the people for a change of tariff will fade."

No one could reasonably expect a full recovery in three or four months from the depression which prevailed up to March last. But the last three months have seen an extraordinary revival, which is still in progress. The history of the country does not show so rapid a recovery at any other time from a period of panic depression. It is clear enough that the limit has not been reached and that the upward movement grows in force. We have not said that this recovery is due to the new tariff, nor were the preceding panic and depression due to the preparation and enactment of the tariff now in force. The recovery has taken place, however, with the new tariff in operation, and at a time when at least two years of that tariff's life are yet to come.

The burden lies upon the Republican journals and leaders, who are required to explain how the "depressing and paralyzing" influence of the new duties has been suspended. They have continually and grievously misled the people as to the effect of tariff revision and reduction since the beginning of the silver panic, and they ought not to be surprised if their tariff issue should now become a worthless party asset.

THE CORN CROP.

The news thus far concerning the growing crop of corn is favorable. Reports from the corn-growing States deserve careful attention because of the great value to the whole country of a crop so large as the official indications lead us to expect. Owing to the increase of acreage and the excellent condition of the plant, there is promise of a crop of nearly 2,400,000,000 bushels. A harvest yielding this enormous quantity would break the record.

The crop last year, as officially reported, was only about half as large, and the country suffered much loss by reason of the shortage. The weather recently has been favorable. On Saturday last there were beneficial rains in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota. The great crop is not yet safe, but its condition up to the present time is very encouraging.

STAMBULOFF AND RUSSIA.

The suggestion which has appeared in the German press that the assassination of the Bulgarian ex-Premier has been inspired by agents of Russia is entirely plausible. The wonder is that it has not been made before. It is true that a man of so positive and vindictive a character as Stambuloff's is sure of making a number of private as well as of political enemies, and that among them are men who are no more Russophiles than himself. His own alleged recognition of his murderers need not be accepted as quite conclusive, for it is very extensively believed that he has heretofore had men put to death for crimes of which they were innocent. But it is probable that he has spoken the truth. A thorough official investigation need not be expected, seeing that the present officials at Sofia are intensely hostile to the wounded man, but it is possible that an unofficial investigation may show whether or not the assassins were agents of Russia.

Meanwhile there is no inherent improbability in the story. It is as true now as it was when the Hanoverian Minister to St. Petersburg said it, more than a century ago, that Russian civilization is "merely artificial" and that Russian government is "absolutism tempered by assassination." It has been terribly thus "tempered" in our own time. That Russian agents in the Balkans would be deterred by any scruples from removing a human obstacle in their way will not be credited by anybody who has followed the history of Russian conquests. In the case of Stambuloff, fanaticism might conspire with policy, for Stambuloff has not only constituted the main obstruction to the success of Russian policy in Bulgaria, but he has taken pleasure in insulting and irritating Russia and the Russians in every way open to him.

LAWS TO BE ENFORCED.

In his speech before Good Government Club I on Tuesday night President Roosevelt made an unanswerable defense of the position of the Police Board in enforcing the excise law. He was quite right when he said that the question of enforcing law "honestly and impartially" is a very much more important question than one of the excise law merely, and he was equally right when he said that "nothing is worse for a community than to have on the statute books laws which are but partially enforced and to encourage lawmakers to enact legislation which shall remain a dead letter." There should be no more dead-letter legislation, and what we have should be purged from the statute books.

But, as Mr. Roosevelt said, the provision of the excise law relating to Sunday selling has not been treated as a dead letter in the past. It has been enforced with a "discrimination" which has been the prolific source of corruption and blackmail. The Police Board has no right to exercise discrimination in enforcing any law, and doing so is sure to result in abuses. The present board is engaged in a vigorous effort to put an end to the discrimination that has prevailed so long and wrought so much mischief. This is justice, not only to the community, but to the liquor sellers themselves, and many of them are recognizing that fact. If "discretion" is to be used in enforcing a law like this, the inevitable result will be to favor the rich and the powerful, those who can exert influence and return favors, to the disadvantage of others. Nobody has suffered more wrong from the irregular enforcement of the excise law in the past than the humbler and more honest among the liquor dealers.

It is very gratifying to see the extent to which public opinion is coming to the support of the Police Board in its work, for it shows the strength of the law-abiding sentiment in the community and the general recognition of the importance of maintaining a just and impartial execution of such restraints as the statutes put upon the people. But it should be made very clear that what public sentiment sustains is the maintenance of law and public authority when fairly applied, and not such restrictions upon the rights and liberties of the people as are imposed by the Sunday laws. The two issues should be kept separate and clearly defined, and the same sentiment that upholds the Police Department in enforcing the law as it finds it should be directed to securing a modification of the law. It would be unfortunate if the policy of strict enforcement should react upon local administration instead of State legislation.

Mr. Roosevelt may be right in refraining, in the midst of his law-enforcing crusade, from criticising the law and suggesting modifications. This is not part of his present duty and would not help in its performance, but it is a matter upon which the opinion of the public should be definitely formed, with a view to securing legislation next Winter which will adapt the law to the conditions of the communities which are called upon to endure and to sustain its enforcement. Should another session of the Legislature pass without giving to the people of this city the power to determine for themselves the restrictions to which they shall submit in the regulation of matters that concern themselves alone, it will be the severest blow that could be dealt to this very cause of sustaining a strict and impartial enforcement of law.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The downfall of the Rosebery Government seems to have excited the French press to a remarkable degree. The tone of the French papers had not been any too friendly toward England when the Liberals were in power, but it is greatly irritated by the accession of Lord Salisbury. Two incidents, which are regarded as triumphs of French diplomacy, have served to make the feeling toward England more imperious than ever. One is the negotiation of the Chinese loan in Paris, with a guarantee by Russia on the security, it is reported, of a pledge of the customs revenue, and the other is an alleged transfer to France by China of territory on the Upper Me-Kong which was ceded by Great Britain to be formed into a "buffer State" between French and English possessions in that region.

It is not impossible that Lord Salisbury will take up both these questions in a manner that may compel a settlement of the whole mass of differences which France has been nursing with England for the past fifteen years. England has a definite treaty lien on the Chinese customs revenue, and the Government is not likely to see that lien impaired without protest. England also has definite treaties with China, and at least a clear understanding with France in regard to the territory in the Upper Me-Kong. That territory cannot be abandoned by China without reverting to England, and if any treaty has been made that undertakes to transfer it to France, it will not be recognized by England. Moreover, the attempt to secure any such advantage would bring up a whole swarm of questions, beginning with the occupation of Chantaboon. The French agreed to evacuate Chantaboon when the Siamese fulfilled certain obligations. These have been fulfilled, but the evacuation is not made. There are like questions in Tunis and in West Africa.

What makes this big collection of rather small differences important is that they now fall under the charge of a Premier who has heretofore been favorable to the Triple Alliance. Lord Salisbury is not likely to commit England to the alliance, but he is quite capable of using it to bring France to a realizing sense of the folly of picking quarrels with England in all parts of the world. Moreover, his hand will be much more free than was that of poor Rosebery. He will not be hampered by a crowd of home questions, and it will be tempting as well as easy for him to relieve the dullness of the conservative domestic policy by a display of energy and firmness in foreign matters. The burning question with France is the occupation of Egypt by England. If she really presses that, Lord Salisbury will have no difficulty in securing the friendly attitude of Germany, Austria, and Italy, and France will be left to rely wholly on Russia. That involves a crisis which Russia will not face cheerfully unless larger matters than Egypt are also taken up. France is likely to be obliged to decide on withdrawing from its irritating policy or going much further than, we suspect, she is yet ready to go.

NOT A DOUBTFUL QUESTION.

Strange differences of opinion have to be settled by test cases sometimes—differences of opinion upon questions involving no sort of doubt. Such a difference has risen between the Commissioners of Charities and Correction and the City Magistrates with reference to the new provisions of law regarding commitments to the workhouse for intoxication, vagrancy, or disorderly conduct, and a test case is to be solemnly made and judicially determined by the Supreme Court in order to settle it. And yet there is no more doubt about the meaning and intent of the law than about that which deals with liquor selling on Sunday.

There has been much looseness in time past in dealing with persons held for the petty offenses above mentioned. They were "sent up" for all sorts of periods and let out on all sorts of excuses or none, according to the whims of Justices or Commissioners or the "pulls" brought to bear before and after sentence. The Wilds amendment of the law deals with the matter radically and leaves no discretion, except in the mere act of committing, either to Magistrate or Commissioner.

The Magistrate's sentence is indeterminate. He merely commits the offender. A register of those committed under this law must be kept, and where it appears to be a first offense the sentence terminates in five days. In case of a second offense, the prisoner must be held for ten days, and the term doubles for each consecutive appearance at the workhouse up to six months, if the last offense is within two years of the first. It is a case of cumulative sentences for repeated offenses working automatically. That is the manifest intention, and the reason for it is equally manifest.

And yet some of the Magistrates insist that they can disregard the plain provision of the law and commit this class of offenders for such terms as they see fit, and the Commissioners cannot release them until these terms expire and must release them then. The Commissioners claim that they must comply with the law and disregard the sentences of the Magistrates. The latter officers, being lawyers, must find some ground for their claim, and they extract it from a proviso in which no layman could possibly see it. This simply reserves to the Magistrate or court the power to release the convicted person on payment of a fine or execution of a bond, for which the commitment was the alternative. This, they say, implies the power to fix a term of sentence independent of the provisions of the law. That is very queer reasoning. The question may be tested, but it is not doubtful.

THE SILVER "HIPPODROME."

The intellectual encounter between Horr and Coin has been so widely advertised in advance as to appeal with much force to that part of the public whose desire for gladiatorial shows is repressed only by law and which seeks satisfaction for the same instinct in a "joint debate." The feeling which animates such people is not at all a desire to be enlightened, for it is questionable if any human being was ever really enlightened by one of these talking matches, but a desire to see the champion of one side inflict "punishment" on the champion of the other. It is exactly the same motive that would lead those under its influence to a prize-fight.

Indeed, the analogy between the intellectual and the physical arena has been carefully carried out. Of late years, when it has not been convenient for the prize-fighters to go to Canada or Florida or Texas, they have found it both more comfortable and more profitable to meet in a room "under the auspices" of some sporting club, which made up a handsome purse for them and recouped itself by charging to see two prizefighters what would be an exorbitant price to hear a prima donna. So it was quite in keeping with the sporting spirit of the occasion that the intellectual giants should meet in a room of the Illinois Club, a room which could be made to hold two hundred, but to which not much more than a hundred were admitted. How much they paid for this boon is not stated and is not very important. For it appears that the gladiators expect their profits from the subsequent publication of their remarks, which have been carefully copyrighted, and to quote which without paying for the privilege would be perilous for the misguided person who might desire to do so. The pugilistic parallel was further carried out by the appearance, in addition to the referee and timekeeper, of three "advisers" for the champion of gold, while the undaunted Coin appeared alone, prepared to hold himself up between rounds, to hold his own bottle, and to sponge his own "mug."

Now, evidently the public good does not cut any figure in the minds of these debaters. They represent themselves as desirous to enlighten or to obfuscate their fellow-citizens in a patriotic spirit, but those of their fellow-citizens who desire the enlightenment must pay copyright to the debaters. In this also they have adopted a suggestion from the prize-fighters which they might adopt more literally. There would be a certain interest in following the actual motions of the silver paranoiac in his most neuropsychopathic flights, while no lover of sport would grudge a quarter for the privilege of peeking into a kinetoscope that disclosed Horr in action.

But it is painful to have to remark that this encounter is evidently what Coin would call a "stealthy" or "surreptitious" debate on silver, not for the edification of mankind, but for the lucre and profit of the debaters. It is still more painful to have to say that all the circumstances point, not to an honest fight to a finish, but to a base, collusive hippodrome. How can it be otherwise when there are 140,000 words to be talked and printed? If Horr should "do up" his antagonist in four rounds, what would become of the book, the copyright, the "gate"? It is necessary that he should wait until, say, 139,000 words have been said before he turns himself loose and proceeds with all his outlying members to batter, in turn or simultaneously, the smeller, potato trap, and breadbasket of the ill-fated and presumptuous boy. We agree that a kinetoscopic view of Horr during the last thousand words would be a great sight.

ON SUBURBAN LINES.

We referred a few days ago to the approaching substitution of electric force for steam on the Northern Pacific's three suburban roads terminating in Chicago. It is now announced that the Illinois Central Company, which has the largest suburban traffic in and out of that city, has decided that it must use electric motors on its suburban lines, not only because of the competition of extended surface trolley roads, but also because the cost of electric force will be less than that of steam.

This is probably the beginning of a general substitution of electric motors for steam locomotives on suburban lines where the roads are not long and the suburban service is independent of or clearly separated from the through freight and passenger traffic of trunk systems. The competition of new suburban trolleys, with their low fares and frequent trips, is beginning to be felt by steam suburban lines elsewhere as well as in the neighborhood of Chicago.

Señor Emilio Castelar complains that "North Americans are not just to the country which was the mother and discoverer of America." The Spanish statesman refers, probably, to the fact that many residents of the United States sympathize with the Cubans in their struggle to throw off the galling yoke of foreign rule. Whether, in entertaining and expressing that feeling, they are unjust or not is a question with which the events of four hundred years ago have no relation whatever, so, instead of making any grave defense to Señor Castelar's charge, it will do no harm to inquire why, if Spain "was," as he says, the mother and discoverer—relations that appear to be somewhat incongruous—of America, she does not still occupy that curious position. As a matter of history, an Italian did the discovering, though he had, indeed, been "staked," as the prospectors for mines say, by one of the "new women" of that remote period. As for the mothering, that was done by the Americas, for from them Spain drew sustenance for centuries, instead of giving it. The drain has continued more than long enough, and the time for putting a complete end to it has come. Spain is certainly old enough to be weaned. She is a wrinkled and rickety old child, and Cuba does well to imitate what all the South and Central American States did long ago by refusing any further aid.

A Maryland man named Burchard, who projected a "mass meeting" of free-silver advocates to be held in Washington the other day, made a long address to a meeting of twenty persons, explaining the small attendance by the statement that the farmers are all too busy to come. A disposition was manifested by the idle score of Burchardites to quarrel about methods to be employed to reach the farmers and laborers, a fraction of the small assemblage declaring against "affiliation with parties." "Parties" appear to be doing enough business in Maryland to get along very well without this little group of unemployed silver cranks.

CAMPAIGNING IN MADAGASCAR

Newspaper Correspondents Do Their Work Under Difficulties.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Madagascar expedition has now begun in earnest, and already one-third of the distance to the capital has been covered by the French troops. Few or no details of what has been going on have, however, reached Europe. The chief reason of this lack of intelligence comes from the fact that the press is hardly represented at the seat of war. But four special correspondents have been allowed to follow the expedition, all of them belonging to the French press.

Most of them are new to the work and have never traveled outside of Europe. They arrived in Madagascar quite unprepared for a journey of this kind. Their outfit is defective. Not a single one of them came provided with horses, donkeys, or porters, and some of them had to start for the interior without even a single boy. They had reckoned on being able to find everything on the spot, and were much disappointed at finding nothing. The few natives who were disengaged were asking exorbitant wages, and whereas I was paying my own men—Zanzibaris I had brought over with me—12s. per month, others could not find men at £2 per month. When I was at Majunga, not a single one of some servants I discharged would stop in the country, although they had liberal offers. They objected to serving masters who did not understand their language, and who did not seem to know anything about "safari," (traveling.)

In order to represent a paper effectually in Madagascar, it is necessary to be provided with a couple of horses, half a dozen donkeys, and at least forty porters. A boat ought also to have been secured, so as to be entirely independent of the expedition, not only for moving about, but also for sending news without delay. As it is, the correspondents are entitled to a Lefebvre cart between two of them, and to rations for one horse and one boy only. In case of accidents to their cart, and these are frequent, they are crippled, to say nothing of a complete lack of independence. Only one of them has a horse, and the others will be compelled to walk; they rely, however, on the chance of finding native carriers, "when the natives come in." What the use is of sending out men on such conditions is more than I can understand. On the other hand, it shows great pluck on their part, especially as they suffer greatly from the climate.

The scantiness of the funds the French correspondents dispose of seems incredible to one accustomed to the proceedings of the English press: £20 to £40 per month is the average amount paid by the French papers to their representatives, who have to draw their salary and pay their expenses out of this amount.

Telegrams are unknown items to them. Discussing one day this question with some of the correspondents, I was astonished to hear their views. "Why should we send telegrams?" said one. "The Havas Agency sends all the news by wire, and, with the exception of events such as a big battle, it matters little whether the news is published three weeks sooner or later."

HEAVY RAINS FALL IN ILLINOIS

Cloudburst Near Jacksonville Which Does Much Damage.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 17.—For about one hour to-day this locality experienced one of the heaviest downpours of rain ever known. The rain was accompanied by a strong wind and hailstones as large as hickory nuts.

In the city small damage was done, while about six miles west, at Markham, on the Wabash Railroad, the storm was furious. That vicinity was visited by a veritable cloudburst, and the wind blew a hurricane, demolishing trees, fences, and small buildings.

The telegraph wires were prostrated, and many instances of narrow escapes are reported.

PEORIA, Ill., July 17.—A heavy rain fell here last night and to-day, doing a vast amount of good to the crops, and at the same time damaging railroads, street improvements, and buildings. One case of drowning has been reported—that of Joe Summers, in Cole Creek.

For three hours this morning water poured in torrents. A small boat could have been rowed through the streets. Foundations of buildings in course of erection were washed out and the sewer system was partly destroyed.

Over 2,000 feet of the track of the Peoria and Pekin Union Railroad was washed out, and trains were delayed for hours. At East Peoria the tracks of the Lake Erie and Western were washed away. All tracks in the vicinity were damaged.

Another Object Lesson.

From The Boston Herald.

The New-York Times, in a survey of the commerce of the United States with foreign nations, brings out the remarkable fact that the imports of dutiable goods into this country were more by 15 per cent. in the last eleven months of 1894, when the McKinley tariff was in operation, than they have been in the latest eleven months under the present tariff, of which we have had official returns. Here is another prediction of injury from reduced duties exploded. Instead of being flooded with foreign goods, we are actually receiving less of these than under high protection.

Pall Bearers at Dr. Brooks's Funeral.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the Church of the Incarnation, in Madison Avenue, of which for many years he was the rector.

Bishop Potter will be assisted in the services by many prominent clergymen.

The pall bearers will be E. M. Crawford, E. B Fosdick, M. H. Clarkson, F. L. Stetson, J. L. Riker, P. Brown, James McLean, Herbert Valentine, F. E. Hyde, James Constable, J. Woodbury Langdon, and Loyal Farragut.

After the funeral services the remains will be taken to Cambridge, Mass., for burial in Mount Auburn, Cambridge.

VERY LIVELY AT BAR HARBOR

Two Notable Dinners Given to Distinguished Guests—Diplomats the Lions of the Hour.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 17.—Around a well-laden dinner table at Kebo to-night are sitting a distinguished company of guests. Presiding at the feast is Robert Pendleton Bowler, Secretary of the Kebo Valley Club. The young lady at his side is Miss Susie Sturgis of Philadelphia, one of the prettiest of the season's belles. Next to Miss Sturgis is Miss Garland, the daughter of the President of the First National Bank of New-York City. Just across the table is Col. C. J. Bush of Louisville, Ky., money. The Colonel reached here last Saturday on his yacht Mascot. The afternoon of his arrival he entertained on board his boat a party of thirty, providing for them a splendid repast, followed by a dance.

The rest of Mr. Bowler's party at the Kebo dinner to-night consists of James A. Garland of New-York, Miss Brickley, Mr. Heckshер, Miss Scott, and Mr. Edgar Scott of Philadelphia, owner of the pretty little steam launch Sagamore; Mrs. R. B. Bowler, and Mr. Davis of New-York.

At the other end of the table is a distinguished company, the guests of Mrs. R. H. Townsend, wife of the ex-Minister to Japan. The central figure of this party, and the one who is receiving the lion's share of attention, is Miss Morton, the eldest daughter of New-York's Governor. She is a beautiful young woman, and her winning ways have justly earned her the place she holds, the belle of the evening's gayety.

In the same party are several of the diplomatic gentlemen who are making Bar Harbor their Summer home. Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister, sits at the end of the table. This little gentleman, for he is only 5 feet 3, is all the rage here now. His jolly, good-natured ways have made him so popular that no swell function of any kind is considered complete without him.

Mr. Le Ghait, the Belgian Minister, with his Secretary, Comte de Buissere, are also among Mrs. Townsend's dinner guests. The remainder of the party consists of Miss Bend, Mr. Beach, Mr. Rodgers of Washington, Miss Wallach of New-York, and Miss Belknap of New-York.

Society at Sorrento is anxiously awaiting the arrival of Secretary Lamont. His family are already here, and are domiciled at their pretty little cottage overlooking the bay. The distinguished Secretary was one of the most popular visitors here last Summer. With Gov. Morton and his family, Secretary Lamont and ex-Secretary Whitney and their families, New-York is quite well represented at Mount Desert.

William K. Vanderbilt is here on his yacht Valiant. He arrived yesterday morning from Newport, and will celebrate his coming by a splendid dinner, followed by a dance on board his boat Friday evening. Fifty covers will be laid, and, no doubt, the fête will be a noteworthy one.

Golf playing is the fad now, and before it tennis, horseback riding, and even yachting are forced to give way. The Kebo Valley links present in the morning a most lively sight, and not a few prominent New-Yorkers spend a good part of their time clubbing the innocent little rubber sphere. John Harriman, Payne Whitney, the son of ex-Secretary Whitney; Charles A. Garland, and young Ralph Pulitzer are among the best players who hail from New-York.

Mrs. George Place of New-York City gave a small dinner at her pretty cottage, on Cleft Stone Road, last night. Among those present were Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Hugh McMillan, Mrs. Louis Warfield, Edmund Pendleton, the novelist; Gen. and Mrs. E. H. Ripley, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery of New-York City.

ENTERTAINMENTS AT NEWPORT

Many Arrivals at the City by the Sea Registered Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt went to Narragansett Pier to-day for a short stay.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will give her first entertainment in the new 'Breakers July 25. It will be a dinner to a large company.

Mrs. Robert Goelet and Mrs. Gray, wife of Judge Gray, had cottage entertainments to-night. Mrs. Gray's was for the younger set.

Col. and Mrs. Edward D. V. Morrell of Philadelphia arrived to-day to visit Mrs. J. G. Johnson; Robert W. Emmons of London to visit George W. Wales; Mrs. J. C. Draper of New-York to visit Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby.

Other prominent arrivals to-day include D. Douglass Caulkins, C. H. Gown, John Law, C. C. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Baudouine, Miss A. E. Crumble, George B. Crumble, Frank R. Crumble, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Martin, Mrs. S. D. Benson, Miss Adelaide Westcott, W. L. Hatch, B. J. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. H. Raymond, W. F. Alston, New-York; Noyes B. Miner, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Webster, Miss May L. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. De Witt, Mr. and Mrs. George O. Hoge, Chicago; George H. Norman, New-Haven; Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Todd, Pittsburg; Miss E. C. Roberts, Miss F. F. Roberts, Philadelphia; Edward N. Keiser, Bryn Mawr; E. R. Lawson, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Stevens, Madison, Wis.; C. F. Smith, Indianapolis; Miss Hattie D. Hess, Rochester; Walter G. Kent, W. H. Bontvell, Mrs. C. E. Lindsey, Providence; the Rev. and Mrs. J. McK. Pittenger, Raleigh, N. C.; Helen M. Shattuck, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stearns, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Kingman, South Bend, Ind.; M. D. Stevenson, Miss M. Hickman, J. S. Donaldson, Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. F. Lovejoy, Poughkeepsie; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kingsley, Benjamin Rose, Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll left for Elliot City, Md., to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer entertained the officers of the Austrian ship Donau to-day and this evening.

The dates and subjects for a series of informal talks on artist life abroad by Mrs. Maude Hoar Elliott are as follows: Aug. 12, "Artists in Rome," at Mrs. James F. Kernochan's; Aug. 19, "Venice," at Mrs. John Clinton Gray's; Aug. 26, "Andalusian Days," at Mrs. H. Mortimer Brown's; Sept. 2, "A Miracle of Waters," at Mrs. I. Townsend Burden's.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut are Mrs. L. R. Hamersly, L. R. Hamersly, Jr., Miss Hamersly, Prof. Hall, Miss Helen Clark, New-York; Miss Clara B. Dickey, Boston; Mrs. W. E. Richardson, Mrs. J. C. Richardson, Mrs. W. R. Campbell, Miss M. L. De Barry, Miss Alice Richardson, Morristown; Paul D. Hamilton, Waterbury; Mr. and Mrs. John A. C. Mason, Baltimore; Mrs. C. I. Richardson, Little Falls; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Davis, Smyrna, Del.; Mrs. Philip Kelley, Jr., the Misses Kelley, Miss S. P. Solomon, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sears, Grand Rapids.

MAY COST THE POLICEMAN HIS LIFE

On the Way to Aid a Boy the Patrol Wagon Runs Over Him.

George Jost, fourteen years old, of Burnside Avenue, found a large ball cartridge, which had not been exploded, near Morris Dock yesterday afternoon. He placed it on a large stone, and attempted to smash it with an axe. It exploded, sending the ball along his arm, lacerating the muscle.

A patrol wagon from High Bridge Station was sent for. Patrolman James Conroy was driving the wagon at a rapid rate along Sedgwick Avenue, when the horse

LIBERALS IN THE DEPTHS

Will Meet Disaster in Country as Well as City Districts.

TORIES GET 54 LONDON SEATS

There Are Only 62—They Made Gains in Scotch and Welsh Boroughs—English County Divisions in Their Favor.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, July 17.—It had hardly seemed possible that anything could have been worse from the Liberal point of view than the elections of the previous days. But to-night's returns disclose new depths of gloom. For the first time there is not a single Liberal gain to alleviate despair.

What is even harder to bear is that the losses include two Welsh and three Scotch boroughs, and the first English county division reported shows signs which open up unthinkable fields of fresh disaster. Major Jones's defeat, after his plucky fight in Carmathen, will be particularly felt by the Welsh party.

In London the complete returns show a total of 8 Liberals to 54 Tories, which marks the lowest point that Liberalism in the metropolis ever touched. All accounts from candidates agree in ascribing defeat primarily to the local veto, but, of course, the actual reason is the general perception that the Liberal Party as it stands is not good.

H. F.

LONDON RETURNS ALL IN.

Voting Going On in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

LONDON, July 17.—Up to midnight the returns from the elections were as follows:

Conservatives	220
Unionists	42
Liberals	62
McCarthyites	28
Parnellites	6
Total	367
Whole number of seats	670

Total Conservative gain so far, 40; Unionist, 14; Liberal, 10, making the net Unionist gain 44 seats.

The division of parties in the House of Commons returned in the general election of June, 1892, was as follows:

Conservatives and Unionists	315
Liberals	345
Parnellites	9

The Conservatives later won three seats at by-elections from the Liberals, and the latter won one from the Conservatives, making the Ministerial majority 35, or, without the Parnellites, 26. This apparent majority dwindled away, until the Government was defeated.

The story of the polls to-day was much the same as on previous days. The returns show that the Unionists continue to gain seats, increase their former majorities, and, where they are unable to oust Liberals, to materially reduce the latters' figures.

There were notable instances of such pulling down of majorities in East Edinburgh, Merthyr Tydvil, and in the Blackfriars, Hutchesontown, and Bridgeton Divisions of Glasgow. Sir George O. Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland in Lord Rosebery's Administration, had a hard fight to retain his seat. At the last election he had a majority of 1,578. To-day this was reduced to 400. A factor in to-day's election was the running of an independent Labor candidate, who polled 607 votes, many of which were drawn from the Liberals.

The same conditions prevailed in Dewsbury, where the Labor candidate polled upward of 1,000 votes, very materially affecting the vote for the Liberal candidate, who retained his seat, but with a loss of 575 votes.

The present position of Glasgow, which has returned five Unionists and two Liberals, is in marked contrast to its position at the time when Mr. Gladstone went to the country on the home rule question. Then the Liberals secured six of the seven seats. Among the more prominent Liberals who failed of election to-day was Sir Charles Cameron, the champion of Scottish disestablishment, who was defeated in the College Division of Glasgow by Sir J. Stirling Maxwell. The latter is a member of one of the oldest and wealthiest families of Scotland. The losses in Glasgow, together with the Unionist successes in Edinburgh, tend to lessen the confidence of the Liberals in Scotland rallying to their support, despite the reaction against them in England.

Two Unionist victories in Wales—at Swansea Town and in the Carmarthen District—also depress the hopes that the Liberals placed in the Principality. In view of the drift of events, much interest is centred in the election in Edinburgh County, (Midlothian,) Mr. Gladstone's old district. In 1885 Mr. Gladstone's majority was 4,631. In 1892 he was returned without opposition, but in 1892 his majority was pulled down to 799. It would be no great surprise to find the district represented by a Unionist in the next Parliament, although Mr. Gladstone, in his recent letter to his constituents, recommended Sir T. G. Carmichael, the Liberal candidate, to the electors.

The Conservatives hope to have in the next House a majority sufficiently large to render them independent of the Liberal Unionists, and this despite the effusive references to a fusion of the parties made before Parliament was dissolved. Should they have such a majority it is sure that certain Liberal Unionist leaders, notably Joseph Chamberlain, the new Colonial Minister, will find himself shorn of some of the power he has arrogated to himself since the overthrow of the Rosebery Government.

It is believed if the Conservatives find themselves numerically strong enough to dispense with the combined support of the Liberal Unionists, that Mr. Chamberlain will find himself riding for a fall if he insists upon the Government attempting to carry out his semi-socialistic scheme.

The positions of the Irish sections cannot be predicted from the returns now at hand. But it is almost certain that they will not retain the balance of power, and that their obstructive tactics will be of no avail to further check legislation.

Among the incidents of to-day's elections in the districts was the lowering of Herbert Gladstone's majority in the West Division of Leeds by Col. North, the "Nitrate King." In the general election of 1892 young Mr. Gladstone had a majority of 353. On his appointment as First Commissioner of Works he was returned without opposition. To-day, even with the prestige of his great father behind him, he was returned by a majority of 96.

The Hon. George N. Curzon, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, somewhat increased the Conservative majority in Southport, where he defeated Sir Herbert Naylor-Leland, who lately embraced Liberalism, resigning the Conservative seat he occupied for Colchester. He was rewarded with a baronetcy, which he now has, while the Liberals lose his more or less valuable services in the House.

The independent labor candidates were again nowhere to-day. They are evidently yet far from being an electoral or political power.

The vote by districts is as follows:

Camberwell, North Division.—Major Dalblac, (Con.,) 4,009; E. H. Bayley, (Lib.,) 3,316; Palmer, (Labor,) 32. Dalblac's majority over Bayley, 693; gain, 1,538. Liberals lose a seat.

Carmarthen District.—S. J. J. Jenkins, (Union.,) 2,443; Major Jones (Lib.,) 2,391. Conservative majority, 52; gain, 277. Liberals lose a seat.

Dewsbury.—Mark Oldroyd, (Lib.,) 5,379; H. C. Cautley, (Con.,) 3,875; Mr. Hartley, (Labor,) 1,080. Oldroyd's majority over Cautley, 1,504; loss, 575.

Dulwich.—Sir J. B. Maple, (Con.,) 5,258; Mr Clarke, (Lib.,) 2,176. Conservative majority, 3,082; gain, 902.

Glasgow, Blackfriars and Hutchesontown Division.—A. D. Provand, (Lib.,) 3,107; A. Stuart, Jr., (Con.,) 2,727; Shaw Maxwell, (Ind. Labor,) 418. Provand's majority over Stuart, 380; loss, 701.

Glasgow, Comlachie Division.—Alexander Cross, (Lib.-Union.,) 3,198; S. Chisholm, 2,497; Robert Smillie, (Ind. Labor,) 690. Cross's majority over Chisholm, 701; loss, 880.

Glasgow, Central Division.—J. G. A. Baird, (Con.,) 5,621; E. A. Adam, (Lib.,) 3,792. Conservative majority, 1,829; gain, 980.

Glasgow, Tradeston Division.—A. C. Corbett, (Union.,) 3,373; George Green, (Lib.,) 2,526; F. Smith, (Ind. Labor,) 316. Unionist majority, 847; gain, 678.

Glasgow, Bridgeton Division.—The Right Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, (Lib.,) formerly Secretary for Scotland, 3,100; C. S. Dickson, (Con.,) 2,700; Robert Watson, (Ind. Labor,) 607. Trevelyan's majority over Dickson, 400; loss, 978.

Glasgow, College Division.—Sir J. Stirling Maxwell, (Con.,) 5,364; Sir C. Cameron, 4,219. Conservative majority, 1,145; gain, 2,181. Liberals lose a seat.

Glasgow, St. Rollox Division.—Faithful Berry, (Con.,) 4,564; Sir J. Carmichael, 4,269. Conservative majority, 361; gain, 1,737. Liberals lose a seat.

Gravesend.—D. Palmer, (Con.,) 2,405; Leslie M. Johnson, (Labor,) 1,218. Conservative majority, 1,187. At the last election, when a Liberal opposed a Conservative in this district, the Conservative majority was 751.

Hawick Burghs.—T. Shaw, (Lib.,) 3,633; J. Sanderson, (Union.,) 2,531; Liberal majority, 502; gain, 137.

Hull, East Division.—J. R. Firbank, (Con.,) 4,365; Sir Clarence Smith, (Lib.,) 4,152. Conservative majority, 153; gain, 975. Liberals lose a seat.

Hull, Central Division.—H. S. King, (Con.,) 5,176; F. Maddison, (Liberal and Labor,) 3,515. Conservative majority, 1,961; gain, 1,485.

Hull, West Division.—C. H. Wilson, (Lib.,) 6,657; T. Mccarthy, (Ind. Labor,) 1,400. Liberal majority, 5,257. Col. G. Smith, (Con.,) withdrew from the contest.

Kensington, North Division.—W. T. Sharpe, (Con.,) 3,829; F. C. Frye, (Lib.,) 2,913; Conservative majority, 916; gain, 1,126. Liberals lose a seat.

Lancashire, Radcliffe Division.—Col. Mellor, (Con.,) 5,523; Dr. Pollard, (Lib.,) 4,925. Conservative majority, 598; gain, 693. Liberals lose a seat.

Lancashire, S. W.—Southport Division.—The Hon. George N. Curzon, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 5,163; Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland, (Lib.,) 4,390. Conservative majority, 761; gain, 180.

Leeds, Central Division.—Gerald W. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, 4,631; Lief Jones, (Lib.,) 3,977. Conservative majority, 654; gain, 541.

Leeds, East Division.—Thomas R. Leuty, (Lib.,) 3,561; J. D. Power, (Con.,) 3,145. Liberal majority, 416; loss, 411.

Leeds, North Division.—W. L. Jackson, (Con.,) 5,592; H. S. Baines, (Lib.,) 4,484. Conservative majority, 1,508; gain, 494.

Leeds, South Division.—J. L. Walton, (Lib.,) 4,608; R. J. Neville, (Con.,) 4,447; Alfred Shaw, (Ind. Labor,) 622; Walton's majority over Neville 161; loss, 1,374.

Leeds, West Division.—Herbert Gladstone, (Lib.,) 6,314; Col. North, (Con.,) 6,218. Liberal majority, 96; loss, 257.

Leicestershire, Melton Division.—Lord E. Manners, (Con.,) 5,636; Mr. Weakerley, (Lib.,) 4,283. Conservative majority, 1,353. In 1885 the Conservative majority was 1,282. In 1886 and 1892 the Conservative candidates were returned without opposition.

Middleborough.—J. H. Wilson, (Lib.-Labor,) 6,755; Col. Sadler, (Con.,) 4,755. Liberal and Labor majority, 1,020; gain, 391.

Monmouth District.—Albert Spicer, (Lib.,) 3,743; G. M. Underdown, (Con.,) 3,589; Liberal majority, 154; loss, 139.

Newry, Ireland.—Patrick Carvill, (Anti-Parnell.,) 987; H. Thompson, (Con.,) 628. Anti-Parnellite majority, 359; gain, 196.

Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw Division.—Sir F. Millner, (Con.,) 4874; R. E. Leader, (Lib.,) 3,621. Conservative majority, 1,253; gain, 851.

Oxford.—Viscount Valentia, (Con.,) 3,623; T. H. Kingerlee, (Lib.,) 2,975. Conservative majority, 648; gain, 528.

Paisley.—Sir W. Dunn, (Lib.,) 4,404; A. Moffatt, (Con.,) 3,062. Liberal majority, 1,342; loss, 479.

Peckham.—F. G. Banbury, (Con.,) 4,495; Alderman Clements, (Lib.,) 3,472. Conservative majority, 1,023; gain, 810. R. J. Leese (Ind. Labor) withdrew.

Rotherhithe.—C. Macdona, (Con.,) 4,092; Ambrose Pomeroy, (Lib.,) 2,316. Conservative majority, 1,846; gain, 516.

Salisbury.—E. H. Hulse, (Con.,) 1,404; Sir W. R. Brown, (Lib.,) 1,187; Conservative majority, 217; loss, 21.

Southwark, West Division.—R. K. Causton, (Lib.,) 2,939; F. Horner, (Con.,) 2,870. Liberal majority, 119; loss, 1,120.

Southwark, Bermondsey Division.—A. Lafone, (Con.,) 4,128; R. V. Barrow, (Lib.,) 2,822. Conservative majority, 306; gain, 961. Liberals lose a seat.

Stepney.—F. W. Isaacson, (Con.,) 2,343; W. H. Dickinson, (Lib.,) 1,876. Conservative majority, 467; gain, 381.

Swansea Town.—Sir J. T. D. Llewellyn, (Con.,) 3,977; R. D. Burnie, (Lib.,) 3,556. Conservative majority, 321; gain, 1,143. Liberals lose a seat.

Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley Division.—The Hon. Lionel Holland, (Con.,) 4,359; J. A. M. Macdonald, (Lib.,) 3,178. Conservative majority, 1,161; gain, 1,584. Here the Liberals lost a seat.

Tower Hamlets, Limehouse Division.—H. S. Samuel, (Con.,) 2,661; W. M. Thompson, (Lib.,) 2,071. Conservative majority, 590; gain, 709. Liberals lose a seat. J. Scott announced that he would contest this district as an Independent Labor candidate, but he withdrew.

Tower Hamlets, Mill End Division.—S. C. Harrington, (Con.,) 2,383; J. Haysman, (Lib.,) 1,514. Conservative majority, 869; gain, 1,142.

Tower Hamlets, Poplar Division.—Sydney C. Buxton, (Lib.,) 3,939; W. P. Bullivant, (Con.,) 3,110; Liberal majority, 829; loss, 1,203.

Tower Hamlets, St. George's in the East Division.—H. H. Marks, (Con.,) 1,583; J. W. Benn, (Lib.,) 1,579; Conservative majority, 4; gain, 402.

Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel Division.—Sir S. Montagu, (Lib.,) 2,009; Sir W. H. Porter, (Con.,) 1,947. Liberal majority, 32; loss, 495.

Walsall.—Sydney Gedge, (Con.,) 5,145; Sir Arthur Hayter, (Lib.,) 4,845; Conservative majority, 300; gain over the bye-election, 317.

In the East Division of Edinburgh Robert Wallace (Lib.) was re-elected by a vote of 3,439, against 3,050 for Mr. Younger, (Union.) The Liberal majority in this constituency at the last election was 1,160.

In the South Division of Edinburgh Mr. Cox (Union.) defeated Herbert Paul (Lib.) by a vote of 4,802 to 4,708. At the last election Mr. Paul was elected by 431 majority.

In South Shields W. S. Robson (Lib.) was elected by a vote of 5,057 to 4,924 for H. H. Wainwright, (Union.) J. R. Thelfall, the Labor candidate, withdrew.

In the St. Stephen's Green Division of Dublin William Kenny (Union.) received 3,662 votes, and Count Plunkett (National.) 3,205. The Unionists are delighted over the result, as they did not expect to retain the seat, which was won in 1892 only in consequence of the split of the Irish party, whereby a Parnellite and an anti-Parnellite candidate divided the Nationalist vote.

In Cork City J. F. X. O'Brien and Maurice Healy were elected, the former receiving 5,357 votes and the latter 5,169. Alderman Roche (Parnell.) received 4,994 votes and Mr. Blake (Parnell.) 4,966.

In Waterford City J. E. Redmond (Parnell.) received 1,788 votes and T. J. Farrell (McCarthy.) 1,229, an increased majority for Redmond over the last election.

In Kilkenny City P. O. O'Brien (Parnell.) received 681 votes and J. P. Farrell (McCarthy.) 667. The seat was won at the last election by T. Curran (McCarthy.) by a majority of 140.

In the borough of Merthyr Tydvil D. A. Thomas (Lib.) received 9,250 votes; W. Pritchard Morgan, (Lib.,) 8,554; H. C. Lewis, (Union.) 6,526, and Allen Upward, (Lib.,) 650. Alfred Davis and Alderman Evan Lewis (Labor) were also candidates, but withdrew. At the last election Mr. Thomas received 11,948 votes, Mr. Morgan 11,756, and B. F. Williams, (Con.) 2,304.

The following additional members have been returned without opposition: A. G. Boscawen, (Union.,) Tunbridge Division of Kent; A. J. C. Donelan, (Anti-Parnell.,) East Division of Cork; Sir H. Fletcher, (Union.,) Lewes Division of Sussex; Andrew Commins, (Anti-Parnell.,) Southeast Division of Cork.

J. H. Maden, (Lib.,) Roosendale Division of Lancashire; Daniel Ambrose, (Anti-Parnell.,) West Division of Mayo; James Tuite, (Anti-Parnell.,) North Division of Westmeath; Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, (Union.,) Aylesbury Division of Buckinghamshire; Mr. Pinkerton, (National.,) Galway; Mr. Leamy, (Parnell.,) North Division of Kildare; Mr. Morris, (Union.,) Hallamshire Division of Yorkshire; Col. K. Slaney, (Union.,) Newport Division of Shropshire; Mr. Victor C. W. Cavendish, (Union.,) West Division of Derbyshire; Vincent W. Corbett, (Union.,) Houghton-le-Spring Division of Durham.

Justin McCarthy, (National.,) South Division of Longford; Patrick A. McHugh, (National.,) North Division of Leitrim; J. O'Connor, (National.,) West Division of Wicklow; Michael Austin, (National.,) West Division of Limerick; S. Evershed, (Lib.,) Burton Division of Staffordshire; J. K. D. Wingfield Digby, (Union.,) North Division of Dorsetshire; Peter French, (National.,) South Division of Wexford; M. A. McDonnell, (National.,) Leix Division of Queens County; Denis Kilbride, (National.,) South Division of Kerry.

Capt. W. McCalmont, (Union.,) East Division of Antrim; P. J. O'Brien, (National.,) North Division of Tipperary.

Sir William Harcourt and W. E. Williams were nominated respectively by the Liberals and Unionists of West Monmouth this forenoon. Sir William Harcourt was cheered as he made his appearance to speak at Tredegar this afternoon, and was frequently interrupted by applause. In the course of his remarks he reasserted that temperance would be the chief plank in his platform. He declared himself a stanch adherent to the "Grand Old Man," but it was noticed that he did not allude in any way to Lord Rosebery as the Liberal leader.

The Chronicle says: "We are not quite sure whether we share the enthusiasm over the reappearance of Sir William Harcourt after his defeat, and would have counseled his temporary cultivation of the fireside. He declined to meddle with the agitation against the House of Lords, and took up the local veto instead. Is his renewed leadership to be the pledge of a vetoist policy pure and simple?"

Harry Marks, the Unionist candidate in the St. George's Division of the Tower Hamlets, while addressing an outdoor meeting last evening, was struck in the eye with a stone, hurled by some unknown person. Marks fainted from the pain he suffered, and had to be removed. There is a strong feeling against Marks, growing out of his recent cowardly attack in his newspaper upon his opponent, Mr. Benn, whose insane brother murdered his father. This matter was raked up by Marks, who attempted to use it against Benn. Instead of accomplishing his object, he has been making Benn votes at a rapid rate.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The problem of the proper disposition of the garbage of large cities, which is perplexing New-York, is in a small way affecting Washington. Washington has not the resources available to New-York, as discussed by the recent report of Lieut. Commander Delehanty of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, of towing its garbage out to sea, and within certain reasonable restrictions as to location dumping it. Other methods have to be resorted to, and cremation is regarded as the one promising the most effective results. The City Health Officer of Washington has just submitted a report upon the best methods of cremating garbage.

After a protracted examination he has come to the conclusion that the plan adopted in Allegheny City and Pittsburg, Penn., is the most effective. This method disposes of garbage without any objectionable odors. In Cincinnati and St. Louis, according to the same report, plants have been erected at a cost of $280,000 capable of reducing 180 tons of garbage daily, but with the disadvantage of letting loose upon the air offensive gases, which would render the operation anywhere in the neighborhood of Washington impossible without creating a great nuisance. Thus the garbage question in the Capital City as well as in New-York remains still open, without any entirely satisfactory method of effectually disposing of the city's refuse being yet determined upon.

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Public documents are now being distributed from Washington in accordance with a well-defined plan which passed through Congress after a long and bitter struggle. Instead of every Congressman employing his committee clerk, or coercing into his service the employes of the document and folding rooms of the House and Senate to mail to his constituents the tons of matter which are yearly supplied to him for distribution, all these documents are now turned over to the newly created Superintendent of Documents, who controls their distribution in accordance with the wishes of the Congressmen.

This new office is under the direction of the official printer. The Superintendent is F. A. Crandall of Buffalo, N. Y., a thoroughly competent newspaper man, who has given considerable preliminary study to the essentials necessary for a successful carrying out of this work. One of the most important duties devolved on him is to supply the public libraries of the country with the public documents issued by the Government, many of which become in after years of immense value for purposes of reference, and in the slipshod method of distribution which has hitherto prevailed have frequently run out of print. There are a little over 500 public libraries in the United States which are designated depositories for public documents. They are selected by Senators and Representatives, each of whom is entitled to name one public library within his State or district which shall receive the official publications of the United States. This work has been carried through the Interior Department, and in the pressure of other business was naturally much neglected. It will now be carried out upon a systematic plan.

The new department bureau also becomes the custodian of many quaint and curious relics of former official publications, some of them dating back as far as 1785, which will now be carefully preserved as specimens of the official documents of that epoch.

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Secretary Olney, it is stated, is putting in a good portion of his time during his vacation in perfecting the plan outlined in a special dispatch to The New-York Times of June 29, for bringing the Consular Service under the civil service laws. This of course, cannot be done directly under authority of law, inasmuch as all that is required by present statutory enactment to constitute a Consul is that he shall be nominated by the President, confirmed by the Senate, shall take the oath of office, file a bond for the proper performance of his duties, and depart for his post of duty within thirty days after going through these preliminaries. But there is nothing in the law to prevent the President from making his selections for nomination to the Senate from such persons as shall have previously passed a satisfactory examination in international law, commercial usages, and such other matters upon which a Consul should be well posted, including, of course, acquaintance with the language of the country to which he is accredited.

Previous attempts to bring civil service methods into operation in the Consular Service, as shown in the dispatch to The Times already referred to, have been very clumsily constructed, and have proved failures. But with the great extension of the civil service methods which has been accomplished within the last three months, the Consular Bureau will remain almost the only important branch of the public service in regard to which no requirements of qualification apply. Secretary Olney feels that this is an anomaly which should be remedied, and he is using his best energies to devise a method of remedying it.

PICTURES BY ALBERT BIERSTADT SOLD

Bought at a Sheriff's Sale by Theodore F. Hicks.

A number of pictures by Albert Bierstadt were sold at auction yesterday by a Deputy Sheriff at the artist's studio, 1,271 Broadway, under the direction of Theodore F. Hicks.

Mr. Hicks, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Bierstadt, purchased, it is said, the judgments obtained against the artist last January by the Lincoln National Bank for $10,444, and the National Shoe and Leather Bank for $4,339, and the sale yesterday was under these executions.

It is understood that the sale was made so that Mr. Hicks could get absolute title to the pictures. He bought them all in for about $4,000. They were valued, it is said, at over $50,000. Twelve of the pictures were sold outright. Mr. Bierstadt's right, title, and interest only were sold in forty paintings, as there was a lien on them for $20,000.

Mr. Bierstadt is in Rome. He made an assignment on Jan. 17, and the schedules showed liabilities of $39,730 and actual assets of $67,250.

Curious Concert in Copenhagen.

From The London Daily News.

Every midsummer day a unique concert is given in Copenhagen, such as the whole world cannot show the like of. There are kept in the Copenhagen Museum a number of ancient Scandinavian horns, more than 3,000 years old, called "Luren." Of this collection, fourteen are in good condition. They have an elegant shape, and the flat metal plates at the mouthpiece show good technical perfection and a developed taste for art. They are in different pieces, fitted together. They were found buried in moorland, and their good preservation is believed to be due to the turfy water. They are of very thin metal, and generally seven feet long. They were always found in pairs, the one in tune with the other. A few years ago it was found out by Dr. Hammerich that they could still be blown or played upon. Their tones resemble those of the tenor horn, and they have a soft but powerful sound. Some are tuned in C and E sharp; others in D, E, or G, and these tones form an accord, but no "scala." The midsummer concert is held as follows: On a balcony in the court of the princely palace in which is kept the Northern Museum two members of the royal "capella" blow tunes on two of these primeval horns. An enormous crowd fills the court, the streets, the marble bridge, and the neighboring square as far as it is possible to hear the sounds.

Rains Help Illinois Crops.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 17.—Fully four inches of water fell during the day in this city, and reports of five inches come from outside. The corn crop is now assured, even if there is not another shower before frost. The prospect for an immense yield of corn was never better. The rain has done great good to the pastures. The crop of clover hay will be large. At Miller's Park there was this morning found eight feet of water in an artificial lake in course of construction and which was yesterday perfectly dry.

SPANISH GENERAL KILLED

Cuban Insurgents Inflict a Heavy Loss on Government Troops.

WEALTHY CITIZENS TAKE TO ARMS

Several Men Well Known in This Country Join in the Fight for Liberty—Americans Released.

HAVANA, July 17.—While Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos was en route to-day from Manzanillo to Bayamo, escorted by a detachment of troops, a large force of insurgents was met.

The rebels comprised the bands of Antonio and José Maceo and other leaders. A severe battle took place. The rebel loss was heavy. Gen. Santocildes of the Government forces was killed. No details of the battle can be had, the Government vigorously suppressing them.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.—A serious encounter has taken place between a body of insurgents and a Government force in the country between Manzanillo and Bayamo. The rebels were victorious, and it is said that the Government losses were heavy. Among the killed was Gen. Santocildes, the Spanish commander. Details of the engagement are suppressed by the Government.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 9, via Key West, July 17.—The revolution in this district is increasing in extent every day. Within the last three days more than 100 men of the common class have left this city to join the insurgents, and a great number of the most distinguished men have also gone.

Among the latter is Dr. Joaquin Castillo Duany, a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, who served in the American Navy. He was the physician appointed in 1881 to go on the Rodgers on the relief expedition sent out by the United States to the north pole in search of the Jeannette. Dr. Castillo was the chief physician of the Juragua Iron Company here. He established a private hospital here a few months ago named the Iberia.

His brother, Demetrio Castillo, appointed agent to supply the Spanish troops with arms and provisions at the beginning of the revolution, has also gone, and so have Pedro Aguilera, a civil engineer, who was graduated at Troy, and who was Superintendent of the Spanish-American Mining Company, and his brother, Eugenio Aguilera, chief engineer of the Juragua Iron Company here. The two last named are sons of Francisco Aguilera, a rich Cuban, who was Vice President of the Cuban Republic during the ten years' war, and who died in New-York during the latter part of that war. Dr. Felipe Veranes, a rich and prominent physician of this city, has also joined the insurgents. The above named men are all well known in New-York.

Spanish Commander Sanchez, with 400 soldiers, left Jiguani July 2, in combination with another Spanish column, with the object of surrounding the rebel leader, Rabi, and his force. The troops arrived at a defile near Cacao, where they suddenly received fire on all sides from the rebels. The soldiers, who were of those lately arrived from Spain, became badly confused, and fled. The commander took refuge in the woods with the few men that remained with him. The doctor of the Spanish column succeeded in gathering some of the scattered soldiers and fought his way bravely until he reached the commander's forces. The party then returned to Jiguani, after a total defeat. When the commander called the roll, he found 270 of his men missing. He does not know whether they were taken prisoners or what has become of them.

This is the second defeat the Spaniards have had this month, the first being the encounter of Cayo Largo. The morning of July 7 twelve wagons loaded with flour and provisions left this city for a Spanish merchant at the village of Cobre. When the wagons had gone about half the distance, a party of insurgents appeared, stopped the convoy, burned all the goods, and threatened the wagon men with death if they were caught again carrying goods to that merchant.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—It is said at the State Department that Vargas and Ruiz, the two alleged American citizens arrested in Cuba as revolutionists, agreed to leave the island if released from arrest. They were, accordingly, deported.

NEWARK, N. J., July 17.—There was a rumor current here this afternoon that a full company of men had been for some days drilling and preparing to aid the Cubans in their fight with Spain. The leading Cubans denied all knowledge of the company's existence, but said they knew several young men from this city had joined the battalion said to be organizing in Philadelphia.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 17.—The Times-Union has received the following from its correspondent at West Palm Beach, Fla.:

"All reports sent from here to the Chicago Associated Press in regard to filibustering expeditions are pure falsifications. No expedition has left here, and the story that 300 men from this place and Brunswick, Ga., have landed in Cuba is utterly baseless."

Former Cuban Army Officers Here.

José de Almirda Visconcellos, the Brazilian Minister to Venezuela, and Gen. Manuel Calvar, a former leader in the Cuban Army, were passengers by the Red D Line steamship Philadelphia, which yesterday arrived from Venezuela.

SPAIN'S VAST PREPARATIONS.

Planning to Send 40,000 More Troops and Many Warships to Cuba.

Advices received in this city are to the effect that 40,000 more troops will be on their way from Spain to Cuba within the next two months, making a total fighting force under Capt. Gen. Campos of 168,326 officers and men.

It is well known that Campos will not make a Winter campaign if he can help it, and the mobilization of troops, together with the building of six new warships, point to a grand coup by which the Spaniards hope to crush the rebellion in the Autumn.

The first official statement of the Spanish Government's real strength in Cuba was received here yesterday from Madrid, in the latest issue of the Gaceta Militar, the Spanish Army journal.

According to this statement, the troops already quartered on the island are as follows: Infantry, 39,885; cavalry, 2,596; artillery, 671; engineering corps, 415; military police, 976; civil guard, 4,400; marines, 2,766; guerrillas, 1,152; total, 52,326.

Since the publication of this list, advices received by the local Revolutionary Junta from Cuba make known the existence of 6,000 additional regulars not reckoned in by the Gaceta. Seventy thousand volunteers raise the grand total to 168,326.

The officers commanding the Cuban forces are given by the Gaceta as follows: One Captain General, 7 Generals of Division, 12 Brigadier Generals, 1 Auditor, 1 Intendant, 1 Sanitary Inspector, 28 Colonels, 194 Majors, 564 Captains, 940 First Lieutenants, and 295 Second Lieutenants.

The Gaceta asserts in unequivocal terms that 40,000 more men will recruit this already vast force before the end of September. It gives fifteen men-of-war as patrolling Cuban waters, seven of which, including the Reina Ysabel, are first-class cruisers. Six new vessels are building and will be on the ways in early Autumn. These are specially designed for Cuban needs, and will be devoted to keeping the coast clear of attempting filibusters. Between now and Oct. 1, moreover, it is intended to send nineteen extra vessels to the West Indian station. If communication can be completely shut off between the island-locked insurgents and their friends on the American mainland and elsewhere, Campos will feel that a great point in his strategical campaign will have been gained.

A naval demonstration of such magnitude it is safe to say has not been known on the part of Spain since her galleons ceased to carry the metallic wealth of Mexico and South America across the ocean to the royal coffers at Madrid. What the broken-down monarchy would not do to save her European prestige she is doing now to preserve the last vestige of her real foothold in the new world.

Leaders of the Revolutionary Party in this country were seen yesterday and asked their opinion of the correctness of the figures given out by the Government. Without exception they admitted the substantial correctness of these figures, but hastened to say the revolutionists had no reason to be frightened because the uprising had steadily increased despite the presence of 50,000 Spanish troops on Cuban soil. With such large forces as Campos will shortly command, open battle will be impossible, these revolutionists acknowledge. Yet they assert that the insurgents occupy positions from which they cannot be dislodged, at least not without entirely disproportionate losses, which will make even Spaniards hesitate.

The estimated fighting strength of the insurgents as given by the leaders of the American party yesterday was: Eastern department, 11,000; Camaguey, 4,500; Santa Clara, 3,000; scattered, 2,000; total, 20,500.

All of these insurgents are fairly well armed, having good rifles of the modern type, are rugged and inured to the Cuban climate, and are not badly off for provisions. Thus far, in spite of the extraordinary vigilance of the Spanish cruisers, the friends of the revolutionists have had little or no difficulty in landing supplies, arms, and succor at points on the coast where the insurgents have been waiting to receive them.

STAMBULOFF REPULSES THE PRINCE

When His Messenger Offered Sympathy, He Was Shown the Door.

SOFIA, July 17.—A representative of Prince Ferdinand called at the residence of M. Stambuloff to-day to express the sovereign's sympathy and condolence, but Mme. Stambuloff refused to receive him or hold any communication with him.

M. Stambuloff's coachman has been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the assassins who attacked the ex-Premier. This suspicion is strengthened by his readiness to stop the carriage when he was ordered to do so by his master's assailants.

The condition of ex-Premier Stambuloff is slightly improved. He is conscious, and was able this morning to personally thank M. Petkoff for his efforts in his defense when he was attacked by his assailants. M. Stambuloff was able to identify the persons who attacked him, and has given their names to the authorities.

Count Golachewski, Prime Minister of Austria, has telegraphed from Vienna to Mme. Stambuloff a message of sympathy. All of the foreign Consuls in Sofia have communicated similar expressions to her.

The most serious of the wounded man's symptoms arise from his great loss of blood and the possibility that meningitis may supervene.

None of the Ministers has called to inquire as to M. Stambuloff's condition. The Svoboda, M. Stambuloff's organ, of which M. Petkoff is editor, bluntly accuses Prince Ferdinand and the government of bringing about the crime.

The condition of the wounded man late to-night is much worse. He has a high fever and is in a comatose state. The gravest fears are entertained that he will die.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—The Czar to-day received Bishop Clement and the other members of the Bulgarian mission sent to this city by Prince Ferdinand. The audience was hardly more than a formal presentation. Prince Lobanoff Rostovsky, the foreign Minister, who received the deputation on Friday last, will give them a farewell reception to-morrow.

ITALIAN NATIONAL FETE DAY.

The Evacuation of Rome by Papal Troops to be Celebrated.

ROME, July 17.—The Senate by a considerable majority to-day approved the bill making Sept. 22 the aniversary of the surrender of their arms and the evacuation of Rome by the Papal troops in 1870, a national fête day.

In the course of the debate on the measure, Premier Crispi said the bill was important as a declaration of Italy's policy toward the Vatican. The Government, he said, desired neither a concordat nor a combat. It would, however, faithfully observe the law of guarantees to the Pope as the head of a religion that had greater freedom in Italy than it had in France or Austria. The Pope had triumphed in the Kulturkampf in Germany because Italy had put him into an unassailable position, whereupon Prince Bismarck, then the Chancellor of the German Empire, had said to him (Crispi:) "You have wrapped him up in cotton so nobody can attack him."

Signor Crispi concluded by saying that it was through liberty that peace between the State and the Church must be realized. The Premier's speech was received with cheers.

BELGIAN ROYAL FAMILY ATTACKED

Accused of Becoming Rich at the Expense of Poor People.

BRUSSELS, July 17.—There was a scene of great excitement in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, when M. Demblon, Socialist, in the course of a speech, declared that, although the Belgian royal family had come to Belgium as poor as rats, they had become enormously rich from the sweat of the poor of the country.

A prolonged uproar ensued. The President ordered M. Demblon to withdraw his words. The latter refused to retract a single word.

Swedish Royal Allowance.

STOCKHOLM, July 17.—The Storthing, by a vote of 58 to 56, to-day voted the existing royal allowance, after rejecting by a vote of 93 to 21 a proposal submitted by the extreme Radicals to reduce it to 100,000 kroner. Two years ago the Storthing reduced the King's annual allowance from 366,000 kroner to 256,000 kroner. The King contended that this was unconstitutional.

Dead by His Wife's Side.

LONDON, July 17.—Mr. Lock, chief officer of the American Line steamer Berlin, married Miss Gale at Southampton yesterday. The couple went to Devonshire to pass their honeymoon. This morning Mr. Lock was found dead in bed by his wife's side.

Marblehead Sails for Denmark.

STOCKHOLM, July 17.—The United States cruiser Marblehead sailed to-day for Copenhagen and Christiania.

LEHIGH VALLEY BONDS TO BE FLOATED

Their Sale Will Lift the Debt of the Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Brown, Shipley & Co., the London bankers, to-day notified the officers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company that they would exercise their option and float the $6,800,000 of 5 per cent gold bonds of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company.

These bonds belong to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and were given to Brown, Shipley & Co. as collateral for a temporary loan of $2,500,000 by the railroad company for the purpose of canceling the floating debt of the road. At the time the loan was made the option was given the bankers that if a certain price could be obtained for the bonds they should be sold. What this price is the Lehigh Valley people refuse to state, but it is supposed to be around 105.

By the floating of this $6,800,000 of bonds the railroad comoany will be able to wipe out its entire floating indebtedness, and will have remaining in hand something over $3,000,000 in cash. The purposes that this money will be put to would not be stated by the officers of the company, but it will undoubtedly go to the equipment and extension of the road.

TO AID THE TORNADO'S VICTIMS

Citizens of Jamaica Appoint a Committee to Receive Subscriptions.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 17.—Representative citizens of Jamaica assembled to-night to take action on the Woodhaven disaster. The following were appointed to solicit subscriptions for the victims of the tornado, to be supplemented by such men as President Twombley might deem advisable: Charles Downing, Samuel H. Cornell, George Van Dewater, Dr. P. M. Wood, A. J. Van Sicklen, Dr. C. K. Belden, E. R. Skidmore, Henry M. Haviland, George W. Damon, William

PLANS FOR A LONG PATH

Where Cyclists Could Have an Ideal Speedway on Long Island.

FROM EAST NEW-YORK TO MASSAPEQUA

The Scheme to Convert the Top of the Aqueduct into a Path Feasible and Popular—A Twenty-three-Mile Run.

A new scheme for a cycle path of more than usual attractiveness has been hatched in Brooklyn, and if it should go through, it will, without doubt, give Long Island one of the best cycleways that could possibly be devised. The plan is to give the aqueduct leading from Brooklyn to Massapequa, a distance of nearly twenty-three miles, a suitable top dressing, and there you are. It will make a path averaging about sixty feet in width, and would stand forth superior to all others by reason of its length and the beauty of the scenery through which it winds.

Speaking of this scheme yesterday, a well-known cyclist presented the enthusiast's side of the plan to a Brooklyn reporter very entertainingly as follows:

"In looking for a convenient course for speeding and pleasure riding, wheelmen have naturally gone out on Long Island. They have found one or two macadamized thoroughfares and any number of country lanes and roads, good, bad, and indifferent. These turnpikes and roads are the natural paths for the bicyclists of both New-York and Brooklyn. The Merrick Road is the best of the thoroughfares for wheelmen desiring to take, say, a fifty-mile spin. It is intersected by any number of roads and lanes leading off to the middle and south side of the island, all of which are romantic and in tolerable condition.

"The Merrick Road is said to afford the best twenty-five-mile course in the world, and it is easily the best long-distance course in the vicinity of Brooklyn. Unfortunately, it might be said that it has no beginning in the city, as it is only reached by a complicated route, involving various turns along narrow and poorly paved streets in East New-York, Woodhaven, and Jamaica. The farmers of Queens County have macadamized their roads for their own use, and not for bicycle riders from the city. The Merrick Road, whenever the weather is favorable, is already so crowded that it is dangerous to ride and impossible to speed. On holidays, when the weather is suitable, there is one continuous procession of carriages and vehicles of various kinds, and wheels from early morning until midnight. Accidents are frequent, and both bicyclists and drivers of horses are in such a constant state of apprehension and nervous tension, as to take away all pleasure.

"If the number of wheelmen increases as rapidly during the next year as it has during the last few months, the roads of Long Island will be wholly inadequate even for slow pleasure riding. It is evident that something must be done at once, both to relieve the crowded thoroughfares and to accommodate the 100,000 wheelmen and women who would use the roads of Long Island if they were put in proper condition and made easily accessible.

"Why not use the aqueduct property of the City of Brooklyn for a bicycle path? It is about sixty feet wide and as level as the surface of the water within the pipes and conduit. The gate house of the Massapequa pond is about twenty-two and three-tenths miles from the pump well at East New-York. The pump well is only a few hundred feet from the terminus of the Kings County Elevated Railroad. An extension of thirty-tow and one-half miles to the east of Massapequa to the Connetquot River is contemplated. The right of way could be granted by the City of Brooklyn by legislative enactment, and the control vested in the authorities of the city, either alone or in connection with the Highway Commissioners of Queens County."

It is thought likely that the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn will take the matter in hand and push it along, for everybody acknowledges it to be a good thing.

CYCLE RACES AT ELKWOOD.

Maddox Lowers the Half-Mile Record to 58 2-5 Seconds.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 17.—Elkwood Park at this place was thronged to-day, the bicycle races postponed on account of the bad weather from July 4 being the attraction. The course is a one-mile egg-shaped track, very fast, and well packed.

A little while before the races started Henry T. Cranfran, the popular actor, who in to-day's emergency performed the duties of starter, had his spirited horse freightened by the sudden appearance of a bicycle beside him, which, becoming unmanageable, ran away, throwing Mr. Cranfran out of the wagon on his head. He only sustained a few bruises and a bad shaking up. Later he was unable to assume his functions on the track.

A feature of the day's races not on the programme was the half-mile exhibition run of Henry H. Maddox, who, unpaced, tried to beat the record for that distance, 0:59 2-5, on the back stretch, and succeeded in lowering the record just 1 second, doing the half mile in 0:58: 2-5. Summaries:

First Race, One Mile Novice.—First prize, scarf pin, $18, won by William Price of Lakewood; second prize, gold-link sleeve buttons, $10, won by Edward Miller of Matawan. Time—2:50 3-5.

Second Race, One Mile Handicap, Class A.—First prize, gold watch, $40, won by A. C. Van Houten of Manasquan; second prize, diamond link buttons, $10, won by A. B. Wise of Asbury Park; third prize, silver inkstand and pen, won by F. S. Shinn of Lakewood. Time—2:14 flat.

Third Race, One Mile Professional.—First prize, $65, won by Con Baker, Columbus, Ohio; second prize, $25, won by L. A. Silvie; third prize, $10, won by P. J. Berlo of Boston. Time—2:16 2-5.

Fourth Race, One Mile Open, Class A.—First prize, diamond stud, $25, won by Howard P. Alcott of Hartford Wheelmen; second prize, gold watch, $18, won by A. B. Wise of Asbury Park; third prize, gold chain, $10, dead heat between W. G. Douglas, N. Y. A. C., and J. T. Beam of New-York. Beam won on the toss.

Fifth Race, Two Mile Handicap, Class A.—First prize, diamond ring, $50, won by W. Owen of Asbury Park; second prize, set shirt and stud buttons, $20, won by J. T. Beam of New-York; third prize, Trilby locket and chain, $10, won by F. S. Shinn of Lakewood. Time—4:50 2-5.

Sixth Race, Two Mile Handicap, Professional.—First prize, $50, won by T. F. Starbuck, Riverside Club; second prize, $25, won by Fred St. Onge of Boston; third prize, $10, won by Con Baker of Columbus, Ohio. Time—4:58 1-5.

"Zimmy" Sails for Europe.

Champion Arthur A. Zimmerman and his wife sailed on the St. Louis for Europe yesterday, en route for Australia, where the great flier is under contract to ride during October and November. If the inducements are sufficiently tempting the champion will compete in England and on the Continent, but no definite plans have been made except for far-away Australia. There were many friends at the pier to bid the champion and his bride bon voyage, including the former's parents, as well as those of the latter, ex-Assemblyman and Mrs. Reilly of Troy, Charles Sheehan, "Jonah" Wetmore, and George Taggert.

THE LETTER CAME BACK.

The Harlem Wheelmen's Aerial Messenger Comes to Earth at Inwood.

The Harlem Wheelmen's hot-air balloon, sent up from the clubhouse on Monday night with a letter attached, in honor of the club's victories in the National meet races at Asbury Park, only got as far as Inwood. It was found, together with the letter, at the corner of King's Bridge Road and Dyckman Street, on Tuesday by "Tom" Reef, the lamplighter. The letter read as follows:

"Sent up by the Harlem Wheelmen in honor of the victories of the club team of riders in the L. A. W. National meet at Asbury Park, and especially the good record made there by its member, Howard Mosher. Will the finder of this please send it to The New-York Times office?"

Lamplighter Reef complied with the request with alacrity, for early yesterday morning The Times received the letter intact. It was written on a piece of heavy brown paper, and was none the worse for its trip aloft.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—A club that has met with gratifying success is the Amphion Wheelmen of Brooklyn, which was organized a year ago last Tuesday. It has now sixty members. Its officers are: President—J. H. Tennis; Vice President—R. J. Dixon; Secretary—C. R. Fritz; Treasurer—A. Agar; Captain—Frederick Ottman; Lieutenant—J. Faubel. On the evening of the first anniversary the club had a celebration at 102½ Sheffield Avenue, which was attended by the following gentlemen: W. A. Wallace, J. Richardson, First Sergt. Case of the Fourteenth Regiment, Sergt. F. H. Rogers, Sergt. Frank Case, Quartermaster Sergt. A. L. Conklin, C. H. Gregory, Corp. J. S. Eiseman, Corp. Frank Miller, A. A. Hovell, First Lieut. H. DeVine, L. Wunschel, A. Cox, F. Cabele, N. A. Buhle, Jr., John Buhle, J. Gemundt, L. Buhle, H. Koch, S. McCready, C. Lobdell, C. Testut, Thomas Swords, B. S. Griffin, C. Seehalger, A. Ottman, C. Nelson, G. Williams, A. Werth, F. Mehlla, E. Moutoux, B. Meehan.

—It is announced that the officers of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs have decided to offer a silver cup, to be known as the "'95 Officers' Trophy," to the rider, belonging to any club in the association, who will make the best track record for fifty miles this season. It is stipulated that any rider who wishes to compete for the trophy must give thirty days' notice of his intention, and the cup will remain in the possession of the rider making the fastest time until his record has been lowered by another competitor. The object of this donation by the officers of the association is to stimulate interest in long-distance racing among the clubs in the association.

—Secretary A. H. Chamberlain, of the committee which managed the annual Newark-Asbury Park century run, requests all survivors who have not already done so to mail their certifying checks to him at once. Letters to him should be addressed to Lock Box 55, Rahway, N. J. The complete list of survivors will be announced the latter part of this week.

—Walter Sanger, who rode a half-mile exhibition at the meet of the Kings County Wheelmen on June 29, will make his second appearance in this vicinity at the meet to be held at the Manhattan Beach track on Saturday. Being now in the professional class, he will, of course, compete only in the cash prize events.

—The Amity Wheelmen of Brooklyn will have their annual five-mile road race on Sunday, Aug. 25.

—Aug. 17 the Asbury Park Athletic Association will give a race meet for all three classes.

CRICKETERS BAT HARD.

There Was Not Time for Brooklyns and Staten Islands to Finish Game.

There was a fine exhibition of free hitting given in the game yesterday at Staten Island between the Brooklyn and Staten Island Cricket Clubs. Had time allowed, there is no telling how many runs would have been compiled, for the islanders ran up 235 for six wickets, and the Brooklyns had put on 107 for two when the game ended in a draw. Lohmann and A. E. Patterson batted finely for Staten Island, and C. P. Hurditch and G. C. Yeo did all the work for Brooklyn, the former hitting out with great vigor. The following is the score:

STATEN ISLAND.

J. H. Lambkin, run out	16
P. S. Youle, b. Yeo	6
R. T. Brooke, c. Wadbrook, b. Yeo	15
A. E. Patterson, c. O'Reilly, b. Smith	91
Lohmann, not out	94
E. H. Outerbridge, st. Hurditch, b. Smith	7
G. Boyd, b. Yeo	15
W. K. Jewett, not out	2
W. Heineken, S. Heineken, R. Robinson, } did not bat.	
Byes	11
Leg byes	3
Wides	5
Total	235

BROOKLYN.

C. P. Hurditch, not out	70
E. Smith, c. Jewett, b. Youle	2
E. H. Wadbrook, c. Heineken, b. Youle	39
G. C. Yeo, not out	39
T. J. Reilly, J. C. Yeo, V. Aldridge, C. J. Travers, P. Scanlon, C. H. Owen, E. Schingler, } did not bat.	
Byes	3
Total	107

BEATEN IN HIS LAST GAME.

Willie Park Meets His Match in William Davis.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—Willie Park, the expert English professional golfer, lost his first match in this country to-day to William F. Davis, the professional of the Newport Club. A great crowd of society people followed the players of the Newport links, though the ground was very wet from recent rains. The men played 18 holes this morning and 18 this afternoon for a purse. The course was in very poor condition, but the play was remarkably sharp, nevertheless.

In the morning Davis made the record of the Newport links, covering them in 88 strokes, and making Hole No. 4 in 2 strokes. At the close of the 36 holes of morning play the men were even.

Both played desperately for the match this afternoon, Park desiring to return to England with a clean record of victories. Davis was anxious to be his first conqueror in America. At the close of Hole No. 9 Park was 2 up and thought to be a winner, but at Hole No. 11 Davis had tied him. They broke even on Holes Nos. 12 and 13. Davis won the fourteenth, and was thus ahead for the first time. Holes Nos. 15 and 16 were halved, and Park won the seventeenth, thus tying the score on 35 holes played, with one only to play. Both men drove long and accurately for the last hole. Davis's second brought him on to the green, but Park made a bad hit into a gully, and it took him 2 strokes to get out. In the meantime Davis won the last hole in 4 strokes to Park's 6, winning also the match. Park's play was steadier than Davis's, but the latter's was more brilliant and accurate on the putting greens. Park prefers the Shinnecock Hills course to any in America.

SCORES AT BISLEY.

Canadians Do Well in the Contest for St. George's Cup.

BISLEY, July 17.—The winners of money prizes in the shooting for the St. Martin's Cup, seven shots at 200 yards, were Hayhurst and Simpson, who each scored 31, and Russell, who scored 29. In the Jeffrey contest, seven shots at 200 yards, Anderson scored 35 and took a money prize. In the Elkington contest, seven shots at 600 yards, Spearling scored 35 and Rolston 31.

In the scurry series, five shots at 500 yards, Mitchell and Spearling each scored 25 and White and Simpson each 24. In the Heath contest, seven shots at 500 yards, Hayhurst and Armstrong each scored 34 and Anderson 33.

Skeddon shot off a tie for The Daily Graphic Cup with Souter, a Scotch volunteer. The struggle was a keen one and excited intense interest. Three times in succession each man scored a bull's-eye. Skeddon, on his fourth shot, again hit the bull's-eye, while the Scotchman only scored an inner. The cup was therefore won by Skeddon. In the same contest Broadhurst, Hayhurst, and Boville each won money prizes.

Following are the scores of the Canadians in the final stage of the contest for the St. George's Challenge Cup, seven shots at 600 yards: Spearling, 64; White, 63; Mitchell, 62; Armstrong and Skeddon, each 61; Meadows, Simpson, and Rolston, each 60; Broadhurst and Boville, each 59; Hayhurst and Russell, each 56; Morris and Mercer, each 52; Anderson, Tink, Bent, and Chamberlain, each 51; Nutting, 53, and Wynne, 49.

On the Central Park Courts.

The Central Park tennis tournament was continued yesterday on the North Meadow. The semi-final round was reached, R. W. Abbott defeating Cunningham. Cunnigham has a sort of round-arm stroke, which is rather puzzling the first time one meets with it, but Abbot put up a star game, and notwithstanding the closeness of the match, managed to keep his opponent down. This contest was by all odds the most exciting in the tournament thus far. Scores:

Preliminary Round.—John J. Sullivan beat C. F. Horne, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1.

First Round—D. B. Canall beat Charles A. Tracy, 6—3, 8—6.

Semi-Final Round—R. W. Abbot beat B. Cunningham, 8—6, 7—5.

Staten Island's Preliminary Round.

The preliminary round in the tennis tournament of the Staten Island Cricket Club was completed yesterday afternoon. Scores:

Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—Oscar M. von Bernuth (15) beat Malcolm Graham, Jr., (15) 6—2, 6—1; O. G. Smith (half 30) beat P. S. Johnson, (three-quarters 30,) by default.

Men's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—A. N. Hand and J. A. Stetson (half 30) beat E. M. Post and E. L. Richards, Jr., (half 15,) 6—3, 6—1.

London Athletic Club Team.

LONDON, July 17.—The team of the London Athletic Club that is to compete with a team of the New-York Athletic Club will sail Aug. 27 on the steamer Aurania. The committee has not yet completed the list of the team, owing to the fact that some desirable men are still uncertain whether they will be able to leave England. It has been definitely settled that the following will go to New-York: C. A. Bradley, the one-hundred-yard champion; E. C. Bredin, the half and quarter mile champion; Godfrey Shaw and W. J. Oakley, the hurdlers; Downer, the two-hundred-yard sprinter, and F. S. Horan and Luytons, the distance runners.

The following will probably be in the team: F. E. Bacon, H. A. Munro, and S. Thomas, long distance runners; W. A. Pitcherley, the quarter-miler, and G. Jordan and F. G. Scott, the sprinters. Sportsmen concur that the team will be very strong.

Thompson's Practice Spins.

LONDON, July 17.—E. A. Thompson of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto took a long practice spin at Putney this morning, preparatory to his race with Guy and Vivian Nickalls for the London Cup at the Metropolitan Regatta on July 25, in which the Hon. Mr. Guinness has also entered. His brother, F. H. Thompson, will sail for home by the steamer Germanic to-morrow. All of the Argonauts and six of the Cornell crew paid a visit to "Tom" Nickalls's mansion at Red Hill on Monday and were handsomely entertained.

FLEETWOOD'S BIG FIELDS

Many Trotters and Pacers Start at the Midsummer Meeting.

EXCELLENT SPORT ON THE OLD TRACK

Veta Wins the 2:18 Pacing Race in Straight Heats, Her Best Time Being 2:14 1-2—The Entrance Fee Reduced.

A glorious day rewarded the patience of the horsemen yesterday, the opening day of the midsummer meeting at old Fleetwood Park. An excellent day's sport was had, as the track was fast. The reduction of the entrance fee to 50 cents did not make any apparent difference in the number of spectators. It is confidently expected, however, that when it becomes more generally known that the price of admission has been reduced, and that ladies, accompanied by gentlemen, are admitted free, a large increase of attendance will follow.

The judges were Frank Bower, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. McMillan. L. A. Burke and A. V. Whiteman officiated as time-keepers, and A. Newburger as starter. On the whole, the judges performed their ungrateful duties very well. Their decision in the second heat of the last race, when they put Nutshell back to last place from second for running, did not meet with general approval.

Starter Newburger did his part most satisfactorily, considering the big fields he had to manage.

Bookmakers were very much more prominently to the front yesterday than during the Spring meeting. A number of them collected in a knot at one corner of the clubhouse stand and called the odds in quite the old style. The betting, however, was tame.

The favorites in every race were badly beaten. In the first event Wayburn was a hot favorite, but only was not placed, but actually distanced in the third heat. Col. William B. Thompson's Korine captured first money in very easy fashion. Veta, a 10-to-1 shot, made it in the second race. Attractive, a brown horse from the Hudson River Stock Farm, made a most gallant struggle in the third heat, but was beaten at the wire by half a length.

The third race brought out the largest field of the day. No less than eighteen horses faced the flag. They were all, however, very well behaved, except Brookside, and Mr. Newburger managed to get them off in good order with Maud N. on the pole. The game daughter of Col. Crocket held her place to the finish. In the second heat the surprise of the day was uncovered in Mary E., (2:24½.) Without skip or break she won the wire in the fastest time of the race, 2:17¾.

In the next heat Nutshell came to the front and staid there for the fourth heat as well, when, the sun having set, the remaining heats were postponed to this afternoon.

The 2:15 class trotting race this afternoon will probably prove the event of the meeting. The other races for to-day are the 2:10 class, trotting, and the 2:21 class trotting. These with the unfinished 2:25 class, trotting, should furnish an afternoon of first-class sport.

The summaries:

First Race.—2:30 Class—Trotting; purse $400.

Korine, b. h., by Cornelius-Kate Ryan, by The Moor, (Kelly)	1	1	1
Colonel Rupert, b. h., by Favorite Wilkes, (Herrington)	5	2	2
Wood Chief, b. g., by S. of Melwood, (Haight)	2	12	3
Hannis Blossom, ch. h., by Orange Blossom, (Clayton)	3	4	6
Laura McGregor, b. m., by Fergus McGregor, (Nichols)	7	3	10
Edith Rose, b. m., by Baron Rose, (Devy)	6	5	4
Stormy Mist, b. g., by Bayonne Prince, (Daly)	4	13	9
Cordelia, b. m., (Halstead)	8	8	5
Cherry Croft, ch. h., by Nutwood, (Weeks)	16	6	12
Willmar, br. m., by Wilton, (Bowman)	11	9	7
Allepo, br. m., by Egotist, (Martens)	14	11	8
Alverna, blk. m., by Cuthbert, (Gaston)	15	10	11
Wayburn, ch. h., by Nutwood, (Hughes)	10	7	dis
Jessie Yearance, ch. g., by Messenger Druoc, (Yearance)	9	dis	
Lady Harrison, blk. m., by Blackwood Prince, (Stevens)	12	dis	
Argle, b. m., by Aristotle, (Cherrill)	13	dis	

Time—2:20½; 2:24½; 2:25.

Second Race.—2:18 Class—Pacing; purse $400.

Veta, b. m., by Dunton Wilkes-dam by Blue Bull, (Nitz)	1	1	1
Charlie B., ch. g., by Jim Brown, (Hurd)	2	2	8
Attractive, br. h., by Alcontrary, (Herrington)	5	6	2
Highland Lassie, gr. m., by Young Highland, (Dancourt)	3	4	8
Jim Harris, b. g., by Monmouth B., (West)	8	8	9
Little Barefoot, b. m., by Repetition, (Whelpley)	4	10	5
Happiness, b. m., by Judge Salisbury, (Reamer)	10	5	4
Allen J., ch. g., by George W., (Chance)	6	8	6
Lucre, b. h., by William L., (Daly)	7	7	7
Genevieve, b. m., by Startle, (Brown)	9	9	dis
Palmetto Prince, b. h., by Hambrino Pilot, (Haight)	11	dis	

Time—2:14½; 2:15; 2:14¾.

Third Race.—2:25 Class—Trotting; purse $400. Unfinished.

Nutshell, b. m., by Bayonne Prince-Nutmeg, by Nutbourne (Bowne)	5	17	1
Mary G., b. m., by Almonarch, (West)	2	1	3
Maud N., br. m., by Colonel Crockett, (Keamer)	1	4	13
Snip Nose, b. m., by Cyclone, (Fleming)	3	3	2
Fred, b. g., by Polonius, (Smith)	4	2	4
Eda Orr, b. m., by Atwood, (Aldrich)	14	8	6
Lady Fargo, b. m., (Stearn)	7	5	5
Dart, ch. g., by McCurdy, (Achuff)	6	6	11
Lady Hannis, b. m., by Hannis, (Nitz)	11	10	8
Brookside, b. g., by Westchester, (Washburne)	18	16	7
Hussar, b. s., by Sweepstakes, (Wynn)	17	14	14
Tom Scott, gr. g., by Nutwood, (Brooks)	9	15	9
Billy Ackerson, b. g., by Squire Tallmadge, (Haight)	10	9	10
St. Albans, blk. h., by King Wilkes, (Hand)	16	13	17
Kathleen, b. m., by Stranger, (Nichols)	15	12	15
Little Wonder, ch. g., by Blue Bull, (Yeargance)	12	11	16
Duplex, b. g., by Son of Ethan Allen, (Whepley)	8	7	12
Fred Ensign, br. g., by Sir Folke, (Rogers)	13	dis	

Time—2:21¼; 2:17¾; 2:20¼; 2:20¾.

The starters for this afternoon are:

First Race.—2:10 Class—Trotting; purse $400. Ike Wilkes, br. g., by Grand Wilkes, mare Blue Bull; H. D. Ernst, Philadelphia, Penn. Soudan, br. h., by Combat, mare by Mambrino Chief; W. J. Snyder, Arlington, Md. Cephas, b. g., by Cyril, Mollie Matchless; John P. Gibbs, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Jube, b. g., by Stillman; Theodore L. Arther, Parkville, L. I., N. Y. Happy Promise, b. h., by Happy Medium; Simoleaf Stock Farm, East Williston, L. I., N. Y. Norhawk, b. m., by Norval, John Kelly, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. San Pedro, blk. g., by Del Sur; I. B. Flemming, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Nelly W., gr. m., by Rolla Golddust; John Monaghan, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Zembla, b. m., by King Almont-Minnie Helm, by American Boy; E. R. Bowne, Fleetwood Park, N. Y.

Second Race, 2:29 Class, Trotting; Purse $400.—Ben Ingraham, b. h., by Ingraham, mare by Bellfinder; E. S. Clayton, Norfolk, Va. Tansy D., by Stephen A. Douglas; B. J. Seery, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Charity, b. m., by Bob Link, mare by Dauntless; Glenmoore Stock Farm, Glenwood, N. J. Fritz Wagner, b. s., by Sweetakes, dam Mattock's Clay mare; W. A. Wynn, Far Rockaway, N. Y. Secret, gr. g., by Blackwood, Jr.; J. T. Washburn, Jr. General Grant, b. g., by H. W. Beecher. Kitty Mann, b. m., Tarquin, dam unknown; Cornwall Farm, Cornwall, N. Y. Little Mac, b. g., by Harry Plumber; J. F. Brown, Eastview, N. Y. Nictheroy, b. g.; William Craft, Passaic, N. J. Dik, g. g., P. Palmer, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Bye Curran, b. g., by Chicago Volunteer; John W. Driscoll, Parkville, N. Y. Aeolian, ch. h., by Nutwood; Elwood Smith, Wilkesbarre, Penn. Eulesta, br. m., by Mambrino Daniel; John Monaghan, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Gleason, b. g., by Robert E. Lee; W. C. Brooks, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Edgelight, ch. g., by Starlight; Le Flora, Greenwich, Conn. Peck's Bad Boy, b. g., by Barkis-Flora; John Cadoo, Brooklyn, N. Y. Nellie M., ch. m., by Sir Walkill; Dr. B. E. Martin, Hackettstown, N. J.

Third Race, 2:21 Class, Trotting; Purse $400.—Camlet, ch. g., by Andante, dam by Blackwood, Jr.; John Reamer, Philadelphia, Penn. Maggie Campbell, br. m., by Pamlico, dam by Melville Chief; A. Merrifield, Baltimore, Md. Mary G., b. m., by Almonarch, dam by Stephen A. Douglas; A. G. Vosburgh, Warsaw, N. Y. Nutshell, b. m., by Bayonne Prince-Nutmeg, by Nutbourne; E. R. Bowne, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Hussar, b. h., by Sweepstakes, dam by Lady Bateman; W. A. Wynn, Far Rockaway, N. Y. Beyreuth, b. h., by Stranger; John P. Gibbs, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Oakland Prince, b. g., by Fountaine; George Haight, Savannah, Ga. Lucky Baldwin, ch. h., by Seneca Patchen; D. H. Nichols, Parkville, N. Y. Larry, b. g., by Tangle; H. P. Lippincott, Guttenberg, N. J. Fred, b. g., by Polonius; J. S. Murray, Chester, Penn. Ivy Leaf Lanning, b. m., by Princeton; Elwod Smith, Wilkesbarre, Penn. Halvan, gr. g., by Haldine; George Martin, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Daconis, b. h., by Norwood Star, John Kelley, Fleetwood Park, N. Y.

From Fleetwood the horses go to Huntington, L. I., for a three days' meeting next week, beginning on the 25th.

WESTERN PACERS GO FAST.

Speedy Miles at the Saginaw Grand Circuit Races.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 17.—This was the banner day of the Grand Circuit meeting in attendance, and the horses were equal to the occasion. Two pacing classes were on the card, and both proved difficult problems for the pool buyers.

The three-year-olds were first on the card. Theodore Shelton was a 5 to 3 favorite over his four opponents. Arthur L., a black colt, was the only one that could give the brother of John R. Gentry a race. He let the others sample Shelton for a heat, and 2:19¼ was all the bay colt had to do. The clip was very different when Arthur L. set out after the leader in the second. They fought out the mile with Shelton in front all the way, but Arthur L. was at his saddle from the start. The half was done in 1:04, and the pace told so that they were only going at a 2:19 clip in the last quarter, the heat being in 2:13. It looked pretty good for Theodore Shelton at this stage, but when the California colt carried him to the half in 1:03¾ in the third heat, he found the soft spot in the Kansas pacer. Both were much exhausted from that point, and the whips were plied vigorously as they staggered down the home stretch. Shelton gave it up near the wire, and the Direct blood carried Arthur L. to the wire a short length to the good in 2:15½. Last week Arthur L. won a heat in 2:15¾, and was only beaten a nose in 2:13¼ at Lacrosse. He finally captured that race, and after Shelton had made several tired breaks in the fourth heat this afternoon Salisbury's luck seemed about to triumph again. It therefore was a complete surprise when Theodore Shelton, after another break in the fifth heat, rallied, and by a great effort outfooted Arthur L. in 2:18¾.

Meantime the 2:18 trotters had come and gone in three heats. Fitz Royal was the tip, with Roetta Soap well backed, but Letitia stepped away at once and was never headed. One heat showed that Fitz Royal would not do, as he cut up very rank, and Geers obtained leave to keep him in the stable after his sorry exhibition. Letitia came here with a record of 2:27¾, and placed it at 2:18¾ in the first heat. Roetta Soap was well up in the next mile, but did not have her old-time brush.

In the 2:10 pace Guinnette, the favorite, started off like a sure winner. He reduced his record to 2:09½, and repeated in the second heat. Then Paul had something to say, and Guinnette gave it up on the home stretch in the third heat. That was the last of him, and Paul ended the race as he pleased.

In a three-mile bicycle dash with Tyler and Weinig, Sanger led the other cracks to the wire in 6:50½. It was announced that this is a new record for the distance in this country.

Sanger won the half-mile open race in slow time.

Tyler had a shy at the track record and placed it at 2:04 1-5.

Summaries of the harness races:

2:35 Class.—Pacing; for three-year-olds; purse $500.

Theodore Shelton, b. c., by Ashland Wilkes-Dame Wood, by Wedgewood, (Ramey)	1	1	2	2 1
Arthur L., blk. c., by Direct, (McDowell)	4	2	1	1 2
Major Centlivre, b. c., (Bogash)	3	3	3	3 3
Madeline, blk. f., (Marsh)	5	4	dis.	
Miss Dodge, b. f., (Van Alstine)	5	dis.		

Time—2:19¼; 2:13; 2:15¼; 2:17¾; 2:18¾.

2:28 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Letitia, b. m., by Louis Napoleon-Maud, by Garibaldi, (Keating)	1	1	1
May Flower, b. f., (Bernard)	2	3	2
Roetta Soap, b. m., (Mulhall)	3	2	3
Villiers, br. c., (Miller)	4	4	4
Fitz Royal, ch. g., (Geers)	5	dr.		

Time—2:18¾; 2:18¾; 2:20.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Paul, ch. c., by Bald Hornet, dam untraced, (McCarthy)	3	8	1	1	1
Guinnette, b. g., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Rea)	1	2	7	6
Coleridge, b. h., (Custer)	2	2	6	2	4
Ethel A., gr. f., (Conley)	5	5	7	5	2
Susie G., b. m., (Higbee)	6	3	3	3	5
Moonstone, blk. m., (Geers)	7	6	4	4	3
Atlantic King, blk. s., (Bogash)	8	4	5	7	dr.
Ella T., gr. m., (McDowell)	4	7	8	dr.	

Time—2:09½; 2:09½; 2:09½; 2:12; 2:12½.

Trotting at Riverhead.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 17.—The trotting at the Suffolk County Fair Grounds here this afternoon was witnessed by a large crowd. Summaries:

Free for All.—Purse, $100.

Jim Fuller, b. g., (Yetter and Moore)	2	1	1 2 1
Luella, ch. m., (W. H. Camerden)	4	3	3 1 2
Rambling Annie, br. m., (J. Thompson)	3	2	2 3 4
Gordon, b. g., (Jacob A. Brown)	1	4	4 3 3

Time—2:30; 2:31¼; 2:30¾; 2:35; 2:34½.

Special Purse, $50.

Sprightly, g. g. (R. L. Davis)	1	2	1 1
Kittie Stewart, ch. m., (S. Hallock)	2	1	2 2

Time—2:48; 2:41; 2:45; 2:41½.

HORSES RAN AT AQUEDUCT.

But a Sheriff Made More of a Sensation than the Racers.

A Deputy Sheriff appeared at the Aqueduct race track and put a stop to all ready-money betting. He created something of a sensation by telling the bookmakers they must not allow their clerks to record their wagers. President Reilly told the Sheriff to arrest any one he found violating the law, but no arrests were made, and the Sheriff subsided after an interview with the President, who promised that no violation of law would be permitted. Some people were so unkind as to say the interference was in the nature of a "strike," brought about by the fact that Pinkerton men acted as police.

The racing was very poor, and hadn't much resemblance to sport. The card was ruined by scratches, and every favorite was beaten. These summaries tell all that is worth recording of the racing.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18½.

1—Stonenellie, A. Clason's ch. f., 4 years, by Stonehenge-Nell, 107 pounds	(Keefe)					
2—Buck Knight, J. Delong's b. g., 3, 100	(Wynn)					
3—Marshall, W. Stears's b. h., 5, 116	(Camp)					
4—Gold Dollar, a, 111.	6—Milan, 4, 107.					
5—Florinda, 4, 107.	7—McKee, 3, 110.					

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—2..Stonenellie	4—5	6—1..Florinda	5—1
6—1..Buck Knight	2—1	15—1..Milan	5—1
4—1..Marshall	6—5	11—5..McKee	4—5
8—1..Gold Dollar	5—2		

Won by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

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SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, of $10 each, with $50 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:05. No bid for the winner.

1—Imposition, Henry Krause's b. f., by Tremont-Pretense, 97 pounds, $500	(O'Leary)					
2—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., 97, $500	(Keefe)					
3—King T., R. McBride's b. c., 108, $1,300	(Penn)					

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—1..Imposition	3—5	2—1..King T.	1—3
4—5..Volley	1—4		

Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

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THIRD RACE.—The Aqueduct Handicap, for all ages, of $10 each, $15 additional for starters, with $250 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:14.

1—Eagle Bird, J. Delong's b. h., 5 years, by Chance-Locust Bloom, 110 pounds	(Wynn)					
2—Sir Francis, Marcus Daly's ch. g., 5, 105	(Doggett)					

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—1..Eagle Bird	Out.	2—5..Sir Francis	Out.

Won by four lengths.

***

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:45¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Mirage, G. Anderson's b. c., 3 years, by Cyclops-All Hope, 109 pounds, $500	(O'Leary)					
2—Abingdon, C. Haag's ch. c., 3, 99, $500	(Wynn)					
3—Charade, W. R. Jones's b. h., 6, 124, $500	(Doggett)					
4—Harry Alonzo, 6, 124.	5—Prig, 4, 122.					

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—1..Mirage	1—5	15—1..Harry Alonzo	4—1
15—1..Abingdon	1—5	3—1..Prig	1—1
1—1..Charade	2—5		

Won by a neck; a length between second and third.

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FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300,

MANY CATS WITHOUT TAILS

They Live in East Twenty-ninth Street and Were Cruelly Mutilated by an Unknown Man.

A number of East Twenty-ninth Street cats have been minus their tails since Sunday morning.

The only person who is able to throw any light on the manner in which they lost their tails is Hattie Beas, who has charge of the house at 135 East Twenty-ninth Street. She says that she was awakened Sunday morning by hearing the cry of a cat, and on looking out of the window she saw a tall young man drop a cat whose tail he had just cut off. He had another cat in his arms, and after clipping its tail off he walked rapidly away. When she opened the front door later in the morning she found two catless tails.

A reporter for The New-York Times saw two of the unfortunate cats yesterday. Both of them were very lively and seemed to suffer no inconvenience.

Superintendent Charles H. Hankinson of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said no complaints had been received by him at the society's office regarding the matter. Miss McCartie of 151 East Twenty-ninth Street, however, says she will send a written complaint to the society.

"Cats are not licensed," said Superintendent Hankinson, "but they should have the names of their owners on ribbons or collars. If caught, the man who mutilated the cats can be fined $500 or imprisoned for one year, or both fined and imprisoned.

TITLES IN MAMARONECK VOID

PROPERTY OF SEVERAL HUNDRED PERSONS INVOLVED.

Innocent Purchasers May Have to Suffer Loss Because Some One Made a Careless Search.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 17.—Justice J. O. Dykman has just handed down a decision in a suit upon which depends the determination of some forty or fifty other suits. It was that of Hawley D. Clapp against William Moore for the recovery of real property in the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, valued at about $75,000.

All the land involved was originally covered by a mortgage held by Elias H. Van Brunt and was released by him from the lien and operation of his mortgage. After that, Huldah H. Clapp became the owner of the mortgage. It was foreclosed by her, and the portion of the mortgaged premises involved in these suits was sold by the referee, under the judgment in that foreclosure suit, under the supposition that the same had not been released.

All the parties interested, including the plaintiff, labored under that misapprehension, and the defendants in these actions bought their lots and made improvements upon them under the honest belief that the title was valid.

The title to the land covered by the mortgage was in Hawley D. Clapp, Sr., the father of the plaintiff, and by his last will he devised the equal undivided one-seventh part of it to the plaintiff. As the portion of the mortgaged premises which had been released was unaffected by the foreclosure suit, he took his portion free and unincumbered.

The defense to this and the other actions is, first, that the plaintiffs are estopped from enforcing their title, and, second, that they conveyed their title to Henry A. Callan in April, 1883.

In this case there were no false or fraudulent representations nor any intent to deceive, and the plaintiffs supposed that the premises involved had not been released from the mortgage, and that the foreclosure sale was valid. The defendants all had the same opportunity to ascertain the true state of the title as the plaintiffs. The records showed the state of the title, and an examination would have disclosed it. The trouble evidently arose from an inaccurate search, and the defendants cannot call upon the court to apply the doctrine of estoppel when their trouble arises from their own negligence.

In relation to the deed from the plaintiff and others to Henry A. Callan, there is much to be said. It is easily gathered from the face of the instrument that it was not designed for a conveyance of the title. The grantors did not intend to divest themselves of the title to anything.

If land is to be considered as intended in the instrument, it is only so for certain purposes. The whole tenor of the instrument and the acceptance and undertaking of Callan manifest an intention to constitute a trust. It is, however, invalid as a trust, because the trust attempted to be created is not recognized or authorized by the Revised Statutes.

It may be, and probably is, valid as a power in trust, and left the title to all the property in the plaintiff and the other persons who gave the deed. That construction seems to follow from the fact that the parties thereto promise to ratify and confirm all acts performed under it by Callan, and declare the instrument to be irrevocable.

At the time of the execution of the instrument, the plaintiff, Hawley D. Clapp, was an infant, and he could disaffirm the deed within a reasonable time after reaching his majority, and finally that there was no consideration for the deed, and the defendants are in no way connected therewith.

There is no formal method prescribed for a disaffirmance by an infant, and the intention to repudiate is sufficiently manifested by the commencement of an action for the recovery of the property. The defense, therefore, fails upon both points, and the plaintiff is entitled to judgment for the relief demanded in the complaint, with costs, says Justice Dykman in his opinion, which is given above in substance.

The property in dispute is situated in the heart of the village of Mamaroneck, and hundreds of persons are directly or indirectly interested in these suits.

WILL OF ALBERT E. PUTNAM FILED

Trust Funds Created for His Widow, Son, and Sister.

The will of Albert E. Putnam was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday.

To the Rev. William T. Wilson, rector of the Church of the Mediator, at King's Bridge, $1,000 is left by Mr. Putnam, in remembrance of the clergyman's many acts of kindness. The will creates a trust of $20,000 for the benefit of Mary H. Putnam, the testator's sister, the income to be paid to her for life, and the principal at her death to Albert Putnam, son of the testator. Another trust fund of $10,000 is for the benefit of Nathaniel W. and George W. Putnam, brothers of the testator.

The residue of Mr. Putnam's estate is placed in trust, the income of three-quarters of it to be paid to his widow, and of one-quarter of it to his son until the latter is twenty-five years of age, when he is to receive the income of one-third, and his mother of two-thirds of the income. At the death of the widow the entire income goes to the son, who may and son die without issue the entire estate is to be divided between the issue of Nathaniel W., George W., and Mary H. Putnam, and David M. Morrison.

Careless Blasting Injures Child.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 17.—Workmen have been employed for some time in blasting away the rocks of Montgomery Street and Baldwin Avenue, on the Heights, to grade the property. This evening a careless blast sent a rock crashing through the window of George Moore's house, 626 Montgomery Street. James Moore, his twelve-year-old son, was hit in the side. An arm and two ribs were broken. Carmello Sanduro, who had charge of the workmen, was arrested.

To Build a Sea Wall at Orient.

ORIENT, L. I., July 17.—Five civil engineers are at work surveying for a location for the sea wall that is to be erected to prevent the water cutting Orient off from the main land. The sea has made such inroads in the narrow peninsula that the residents petitioned the Government and secured an appropriation of $15,000 to build a wall on the Sound side, and a powerful bulkhead of wood and stone on the bay side of the peninsula.

Excursions.

ERIE LINES.
EVERY SUNDAY.
SHOHOLA GLEN,
107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves Chambers St. 9 A. M.
Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Five hours at the Glens. Home by 8:30 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE,
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M. West 23d St. 9:40 A. M. Six to eight hours at Glens. Choice of two express trains returning. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.
Daily, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:10 P. M.
WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M.
REDUCED RATES MONDAYS.
On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's "1492," or Circus Carnival, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route.
Round Trip, 30 Cents.
Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
ROUND TRIP REDUCED TO 25c.
LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY. TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change:
FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. a half hour later.
RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, (from New Iron Pier,) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.
East side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning, east side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.
Leave Pier 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.15 P. M. No. 8th St., Hoboken, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 11.05 A. M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. Hunter's, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 2.45 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A. M. for 2nd St. and Pier 18, N. R.; 11.45 A. M. and 2.45 P. M. for Pier 1 only; 3.15 & 5.30, 6, 7 and 8 P.M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5.30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Coney Island, Sea Beach Route.
Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave Whitehall St. 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 A. M., then half-hourly (Sunday every 20 minutes) until 10:20 P. M. Returning until 11:12 P. M., and through Brooklyn 12 midnight and 1 A. M. Round trip to Brighton and SEIDL CONCERTS, 25c.
Round Trip Reduced to 25 Cents.

A 90-TON SCHOONER, COMFORTABLE sleeping accommodations, and good board; visit all points on Chesapeake Bay and rivers; gunning and fishing; a grand outing; $10 per week. Address Box 29, Federalsburg, Md.

Auction Sales.

JUSTUS COOKE, Auctioneer.
A GRAND SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON
THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
10:30 A. M. EACH DAY,
at
COOKE'S ROOMS,
125TH ST. AND 3D AV.
Main Floor Salesroom.
Superb Parlor Suits, Gilt Cabinets, Divans and Chairs, Choice Brica-Brac, Fine Oil Paintings, by noted artists, Turkish Couches, Rugs, Fish and Game Sets, Table Service, Clocks, Lamps, Desks, Solid Mahogany Bookcases, richly carved; Italian Oak Tables, Hall Settees and Side Tables; Fine Rockers, Chiffoniers, Mirrors, Folding Beds, Bedding, Chamber Suits in Solid Mahogany, Maple, Oak, and Walnut; Hallstands, Massive Sideboard, Dining Tables and Chairs, House Safes.
A
WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO,
HARDMAN UPRIGHT PIANO.
A Fine
BRUNSWICK-BALKE POOL TABLE,
Rich
Heavy Hangings and Lace Curtains.
THIS SALE
is unusual for this season of the year, and presents an excellent opportunity for those desiring high-grade goods.
ALL
On Exhibition To-day and Evening.
Catalogues at Sale.

Hotels.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Central Park W., 71st and 72d Sts., N.Y.
AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN.
This hotel offers cool and luxurious accommodations during the Summer months to tourists and gentlemen whose families may be sojourning at distant Summer resorts. Its accessibility and quiet elegance have secured for it the patronage of the best people.
Situated where the guests may enjoy beautiful views of the Hudson River and Central Park—now admired in its Summer splendor—it is but one block from the Broadway Cable, Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroads, facilitating quick communication with the lower part of the city. New-York at this point is recognized as a formidable competitor of the modern Summer resort, cooled as it is by the breezes from the Park and river.
At the MAJESTIC one is isolated from and may escape the heat and bustle of the city and yet remain in touch therewith, thus combining the privileges of the metropolis with the delights of the country. In its size, location, and appointments it is without a peer, and will well repay a visit of inspection.
For terms and illustrated booklet address
R. H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPERS ALL USE "MAGIC INK Eraser." Sample, 10 cents. Agents wanted. CLIMAX ERASER CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

Miscellaneous.
THE
HOTEL REGISTER'S
GREAT
SUMMER EDITION,
out July 8, price 10 cents, will give the best and only official list of the some 6,000 SUMMER HOTELS in this country, and the announcements of the best papers for hotel advertising; beautifully illustrated announcements of seven of the best Summer hotels of America; the United States and Grand Union, Saratoga; Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.; Hotel Breslin, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; West End, Long Branch; Pavilion Hotel, Sharon Springs, N. Y., and others. The HOTEL REGISTER reaches all the principal of the 90,000 hotels and clubs of America and many in Europe. HOTEL REGISTER COMPANY,
7 Warren St., New-York City.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour
before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts; 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
SUMMER CRUISES.
The Quebec S. S. Co.'s steamer "ORINOCO" sails on the second cruise to the Maritime Provinces, St. Lawrence, Saguenay, &c., on Aug. 7. Fourteen-day cruise, $75.00 and upward. Send for programme.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

VERMONT.
Green Mountains.

VERMONT
AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN
TIME TABLE.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FLYER. Lvs. G. C. S. d'ly except Sun. with parlor cars for Brandon, Orwell, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington, Waterbury, Montpelier, Randolph, Milton, St. Albans, Swanton, and Highgate Springs. Trains lve. G. C. S. daily with parlor cars and sleepers, for above points. Connection made at Burlington and Rouse's Point with steamer for all Summer resorts on North Islands of Lake Champlain.

9 A. M. via Springf'd Dly except Sun. 9:40 A.M via Troy. Daily except Sun. Daily 4 P.M. via Spr'ng'f. 6:25 P. M., via Troy.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE, E.E.PIERCE, SALISBURY, VT.—Trains leave G. C. S. 9 and 9:40 A. M. 4 and 6:25 P. M. Arrive 2:53 A. M., 5.22 P. M.

EAGLE INN, ORWELL, VT. F. B. KIMBALL.—Leave Grand Central Station 9 A.M., 9:40 A.M. Arrive 6 P.M. Special rates for September. Book on application.

LAKE ST. CATHERINE HOUSE, Wells, Vt., among Green Mountains, on lake shore, $10 to $15 a week. Special rates for families. IRVING WOOD, Proprietor.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.
Bomoseen House, Castleton, Vt. Accommodates 150. Send for circulars. W. C. Mound, Proprietor.

LAKE BOMOSEE., CASTLETON, VT. Prospect House. HORACE B. ELLIS, Manager.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN, YORK CLIFFS, MAINE. Now open. Furnished Cottages to Rent. ROMER GILLIS, Manager.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
THE GREYLOCK,
NOW OPEN.
For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.
F. K. McLAUGHLIN, Williamstown, Mass.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

White Mountains.
BARRON'S WHITE MT. HOTELS
FABYAN'S, CRAWFORD HOUSE, SUMMIT HOUSE.
For reservation of rooms and rates apply to OSCAR G. BARRON, Mgr., Fabyan's, N. H.

CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Morton House,
NIANTIC, CONN.
Having been thoroughly renovated and refitted throughout, the Morton House is now open under the management of a first-class hotel man. Located half way between New-York and Boston, on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Shore Line, there can be no better resort to spend the Summer; good boating, fishing, surf and still water bathing; table unexcelled; finest vegetables, eggs, butter, milk, cream, &c., fresh daily from Morton House farm. Rooms large and airy, lighted by gas; heated by steam. Terms reasonable. Rooms should be engaged early. For circulars address MORTON HOUSE, Niantic, Conn.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT, R. I.
LELAND'S OCEAN HOUSE.
NOW OPEN.
THE MOST CHARMING SEASIDE RESORT IN AMERICA.
SPECIAL RATES FOR JULY.
WARREN F. LELAND, Prop.
ALSO WINDSOR HOTEL, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

NEW-YORK.

MUNNATAWKET HOTEL,
MANSION HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.
Charmingly located; six miles seaward, between New-London and Watch Hill, on line of N. Y. and N. H. R. R. and Norwich Line of steamers; frequent communications daily; excellent boating, bathing, and fishing; island seven miles long; hotels have all modern improvements; furnished cottages to rent, with hotel service or for housekeeping; descriptive circular.
W. C. WHITE.

Sharon Springs, N.Y.
Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of boarders, and prices gratis.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

THE HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Only 1½ hours from New-York City. Pure mountain air, purest spring water, and sanitary plumbing. Now open. Write for circulars and prices. At Buckingham Hotel Thursdays, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M. J. W. & G. W. GARRISON.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations. 90 MINUTES from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R. 8 fast trains daily, each way. Send for circular.
C. V. LANSING, Manager.

ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, HOTEL WINDSOR, Rouse's Point, N. Y. Excellent roads for cycling; coolest, most delightful family resort; black bass fishing unsurpassed. Send for art circular. G. C. HOWE, Proprietor.

Lake George.
THE ANTLERS,
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.,
a delightful place for the Summer; grand scenery, boating, bathing, fishing; terms reasonable.
JEROME BURTON, Proprietor.

HULETT'S LANDING HOTEL, located 20 miles down Lake George, at picturesque Huletts; the most romantic spot on the lake; over 600 feet of piazzas. H. W. BUCKELL, Proprietor.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
near Lake George. Dry mountain air, beautiful scenery, all amusements, excellent cuisine, moderate rates. S. T. BIRDSALL, Prop., Glen Lake, N. Y.

THE HILLSIDE HOUSE,
Hague, N. Y. Opens June 10. Rates, $8 to $10. Superb location on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE,
Lake George. Under new management. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

Carpenter House,
Half-way between D. & H. Depot and cable road up Prospect Mountain; $2 per day; special rates by week. Free 'bus. J. H. CARPENTER, Proprietor.

TROUT HOUSE, HAGUE, N. Y.—Location unsurpassed; boating, bathing, fishing, lawn tennis, and livery. Send for circular. C. H. WHEELER.

MOHICAN HOUSE,
BOULTON-ON-LAKE-GEORGE.
Rates, $3 per day. FRANK CLARK, Proprietor.

PHOENIX HOTEL, HAGUE, N. Y.—Opens June 1; terms, $8 to $10 per week; write for circular. G. F. MARSHALL, Proprietor.

PEARL POINT HOUSE.—Opens June 1; closes Oct. 1. P. O. address, Shelving Rock, Washington Co., N. Y. JENNIE BRADLEY, Lessee.

Kattskill House, Lake George, N. Y. A. P. Scoville, own. & prop., Kattskill Bay, N. Y.

Sullivan County.
THE KAUNEONGA, WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN Co.; opens June 29. Write to J. H. MARTIN.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEW-YORK.
Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City,G.C.S., 8:33A.M.,6:25 P.M.; arrive6:40PM,6:25AM.and,viaChate'gay,11:05AM

DEL MONTE. Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM,6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lve N.Y.8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar.6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S.,8:33AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE. Lve N.Y.,G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y.8:33 AM,6:25 PM; ar.7:10PM,7 & 11:30AM.

WHITEFACE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM,6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leaves New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D.W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P. M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive S P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N.Y. WM.F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Trains leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN.
7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain, leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette, and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

"Hotel Champlain"
AND COTTAGES.
OPEN JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.
The superb Adirondack and Lake Champlain resort on Bluff Point, Lake Champlain. Delaware and Hudson R. R. station in grounds. All trains and boats stop. Through drawing-room and sleeping cars from New-York. Every attraction essential to a first-class Summer resort.
O. D. SEAVEY, Manager,
P. O. Hotel Champlain, N. Y.
N. Y. Office: Lincoln National Bank, 42d Street.

ADIRONDACKS,
TAYLOR HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
OPEN FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER.
The finest location for health, pleasure, and recreation in the Adirondacks; pure spring water; electric lights; splendid fishing and boating.
For information and copy of beautiful illustrated book "Mountain, Lake, and Brook," address C. F. TAYLOR & SONS, Taylors-on-Schroon, N. Y.

WAYSIDE INN
AND COTTAGES,
Lake Luzerne, gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.
WARREN COUNTY, N. Y.
Open from June until October.
Address E. C. KING, Manager.
Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y., until June 15.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
Leland House and Cottages,
SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
THIS POPULAR RESORT WILL OPEN JUNE 25.
Baseball grounds, fine tennis courts, bathing, boating, bass and trout fishing. Circulars at The Outlook, 13 Astor Place.
C. T. LELAND, Manager.

ADIRONDACKS.
Watch Rock Hotel and Cottages,
ON SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
Manifestly the ideal location of the mountains. Unexcelled cuisine, and every attraction essential to a well-kept and equipped hotel. Special rates to families and young men.
GEO. CECIL, Prop., Adirondack, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.
THE CHATEAUGAY,
AT UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.
Magnificent location; modern house. All outdoor sports. No hay fever. For terms, &c., address C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
THE MANSION HOUSE,
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y. Under new management; strictly first-class; moderate prices. Circulars, etc., of CHARLES A. FERRISS, Manager.

THE HEMLOCKS.
Under new management. Remodeled. Cottages to rent by season or month. Finest boating, fishing, and hunting. Send for circular. Address JOHN J. DALY, Raquette Lake Post Office, Hamilton County, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

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HOLMES KILLED PIETZEL

Will Be Tried at Philadelphia for the Murder.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE DISCOVERED

The Supposed Murderer Will Not at Present Be Sent to Canada—Damaging Disclosures Made at Toronto.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—District Attorney Graham, it is said, has been put in possession of new evidence of a circumstantial kind against H. H. Holmes, suspected of the murder of B. F. Pietzel, and the latter's three children. Mr. Graham is running down every clue that may lead to the unearthing of Holmes's crimes, and is doing all he can to aid the Toronto authorities in their collection of evidence. So far no claim has been made for Holmes from Toronto.

District Attorney Graham this afternoon said that there was little chance of Holmes being taken to Toronto to be tried for the murder of the Pietzel girls. He has found evidence, he said, which leads to the conclusion that the body found in the Callowhill Street house, in this city, was Pietzel's and he is now preparing to try Holmes here on the charge of murdering Pietzel.

Detective Geyer, who unearthed the bodies of the Pietzel girls in Toronto, is in almost hourly communication with the District Attorney. District Attorney Graham this afternoon received a telegram from him dated Toronto, which said: "I am going to Detroit to look for Howard Pietzel." Holmes is believed to have murdered Howard in that city, and Geyer is going there to endeavor to discover the body.

When taken before the District Attorney Holmes, after his long confinement in prison, looked wearied, but still maintained his unequalled nerve. He is said to have remarked, "Well, I guess I will have to swing for this," but quickly recovered himself, and spun several more fairy tales to Mr. Graham, all of which were set down as falsehoods. It was said that Holmes made a full confession, but this Lawyer Barlow denies. "Nothing new was elicited at the conference," said Mr. Barlow, "and while the statements of Holmes added nothing materially new to the case, we secured from him certain data that will aid us in continuing our investigation of the strange affair."

District Attorney Graham this afternoon made a long statement, giving the history of his office with the Pietzel insurance fraud case. Mr. Graham says that after Holmes's conviction upon the charge of conspiracy, he made every effort to obtain information from him as to the whereabouts of the Pietzel children. After detailing at some length Holmes's statement to him, Mr. Graham said that Holmes asserted most positively that the woman Minnie Williams and the three children sailed from New-York for London. Holmes's statement was that Minnie Williams went to London and set up a massage establishment at 8 Veder or Vader Street in that city, and that she was otherwise known as Adele, Corelle, and Geraldine Wandel. By Holmes's direction Mr. Graham inserted a cipher personal in the columns of a New-York paper June 2 last. This cipher, when translated, requested Minnie Williams to bring the children back to this country at once. Mr. Graham placed no credence in the cipher, and his belief was fully borne out, as no answer to it has ever been made. Detective Geyer was then detailed upon the case, and the result of the investigations was the finding of the bodies of the two children in Toronto.

Mr. Graham says that Holmes has told so many lies that he has even deceived his own counsel, who is now abroad looking up Minnie Williams. In concluding his statement, Mr. Graham says it is his design to have Holmes tried for the murder of Pietzel, but if it appears that he will be more easily convicted in Toronto, he will allow him to be taken there.

Holmes's counsel presents a bold front in his client's behalf, and asserts that Holmes is perfectly willing to go to Toronto to stand trial there for the murder of the two children. Mr. Shoemaker, Holmes's counsel, asserts that the burden of the proof will rest entirely upon the prosecution, and that it will be unable to prove that the bodies are even those of the Pietzel children, or that Holmes is the man that rented the house in Toronto. Mr. Shoemaker takes the same position in regard to the murder charge against Holmes in this city. He says that the prosecution will be unable to prove that the bones of the man found in the house on Callowhill Street was Pietzel's.

Thomas A. Fahy, counsel for Mrs. Pietzel, has received no word from her since the finding of her children's bodies. But from other sources it is learned that she is in deep distress over the news, and is nearly crazed with apprehension for the possible fate of her boy, Howard. At present she is in Chicago, at 6038 Sanganon Street, having left Galva, Ill., a week ago for the purpose of consulting the officers of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association in the hope of finding something of the whereabouts of her children. Her eldest daughter, Dessie, and the baby are at her parents' home in Galva. Mrs. Pietzel is broken in health, and it is feared that she may not be strong enough to survive the last shock. Mr. Fahy said that she would be present at the trial of Holmes for murder, whether it took place here or in Toronto.

MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST HOLMES.

Little Doubt that He Murdered the Pietzel Girls in Toronto.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 17.—It is now known that almost all the clothing of the murdeder Pietzel girls was burned. Some articles of attire belonging to them, however, were stuffed into the chimney and into holes around the house at 16 St. Vincent Street. Some of that clothing has been traced, and the last link in the chain of evidence against Holmes has been practically forged by that discovery.

On examining the bodies, the undertaker discovered that the two feet of Nellie, the younger of the girls, were missing. It was at first supposed that they had been struck by the shovel in digging and cut off in that way, but a search in the cellar fails to reveal them, and it is now thought they were amputated by Holmes for some reason. The house at St. Vincent Street was occupied for a month after Holmes left it by Mrs. MacDonald. Mrs. MacDonald to-day brought to Police Headquarters what proved to be one of the trinkets belonging to the Pietzel children. It is an egg-shaped affair, which when unscrewed causes a small snake to dart out. The friends of the children in Chicago noticed the toy when they were there, before the fatal visit to Toronto. Mrs. MacDonald found it in a small valise in the upper room of the house. It was the only article which took their fancy and they kept it, throwing the rest away. Detective Geyer had it described in his list of the children's personal belongings, and considers its finding another strong link in the chain of identification.

The detectives spent considerable of their time to-day digging in the cellar, and during the afternoon found a bone which is thought to be a portion of the shin. It was removed to the Morgue. No trace was found of Nellie Pietzel's feet. Mr. Armbrust gave it as his opinion that the feet were in the earth which was removed from the cellar by the Health Department. The work was done at night, and the bones might easily have been in some of the earth which was shoveled out by the men.

Armbrust has been comparing notes with Detective Geyer as to the list which the latter has of the clothing, &c., which were in the possession of the murdered children, and is certain that remnants which he found in the fireplace belonged to the children. He now remembers that there were fragments of a blue print dress and some striped ticking, besides some dark worsted cloth. This corresponds with Detective Geyer's list and with the description given by the neighbors of the clothing worn by the children while in the house.

The clothes were thrust a good way up in the chimney. Some other things were found about the house, including a pair of girl's black button boots, very little worn, of rather light pattern, and a girl's odd boot of different size, but also very little worn.

Coroner Johnson has telegraphed to Mrs. Pietzel at Chicago strongly urging her to come to Toronto to identify the bodies. She is seriously ill, but in all probability will attempt to comply with the request.

The Attorney General's department has taken all the necessary preliminary steps for the extradition of Holmes. All the papers are practically ready, and should the Coroner's jury return a verdict of willful murder, extradition will be applied for at once.

Holmes at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario, July 17.—Holmes, the supposed murderer of the Pietzel children, stopped at the Imperial Hotel here over Sunday, Oct. 21, 1894, arriving late the previous evening, and going direct to his apartments with his wife, without registering. Sunday they drove around to all points of interest, and left early Monday morning for Toronto. Hackman Bert Ferguson, who drove them and might have identified them, was found dead in his room early this Spring. The proprietor of the hotel remembers Holmes and his wife, but says they had no children with them.

SIGNED THE FERRY RESOLUTION

But No Action by the Mayor on the People's Traction Company Resolution.

Job E. Hedges, the Mayor's private secretary, received a package from Mayor Strong yesterday, containing the resolution of the Board of Aldermen establishing a ferry from the foot of West Twenty-third Street to the foot of Grand Street, Jersey City, and the resolution of the Aldermen granting the application of the People's Traction Company for a railroad franchise in the annexed district.

The resolution establishing the ferry had the Mayor's approval. The People's Traction Company's resolution did not.

The Mayor gave his reasons for not signing the railroad resolution in a letter which he sent from Richfield Springs with the package. It was not made public. In it the Mayor said he did not withhold his signature on account of the rumors of alleged bribery in connection with the franchise, and that he did not believe there was anything in the rumors. He thought the proposed railroad would be a good thing for that section of the city. He said that he would not veto the resolution, and that he returned it so that Acting Mayor Jeroloman could act upon it if he thought best.

Mr. Jeroloman says that he will not act on the resolution without consultation with the Mayor.

The fact that Mayor Strong signed the ferry resolution while out of the city may raise a question as to its legality. It has usually been the custom for the Mayor when out of the city not to transact any official business, but it is understood that Mayor Strong before leaving the city obtained an opinion from the Corporation Counsel's office on this point, and that he acted under it.

The Consolidation act gives the Acting Mayor the power to sign resolutions and appoint to fill vacancies after the Mayor has been out of the city ten days.

A delegation of property owners on One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, between Willis and Brook Avenues, called on Acting Mayor Jeroloman yesterday morning, and asked him not to sign the franchise of the People's Traction Company, unless there was a change of route, as far as that street is concerned. The delegation contended that the street was too narrow for a trolley road, being only thirty feet in width.

BROOKLYN DETECTIVES OBJECT

Commissioner Welles's New Rule Compels Them to Perform New Duties and Takes Away Their Leisure.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn has abolished the Central Office detective squad, and has created the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Information.

This change has been brought about in order that the Commissioner may, at his pleasure, assign the detectives to desk duty in the various precincts, the same as an ordinary Sergeant.

The detectives do not like this change, as it means that, in case they are placed upon desk duty, they will be compelled to purchase uniforms.

Commissioner Welles has for a long time wanted to utilize the detectives as desk duty men. To attain his object he formulated new rules, which gave him the right to make the changes.

According to the new rule, which is known as No. 10, detectives shall be known as and called by the name of Detective Sergeants, and shall stand and rank the same as all other Sergeants of the police force.

The rule specifies the duties the various Detective Sergeants shall perform, the time they are required to report for duty, and how they are to make daily reports of their work, which is to be entered in a blotter for future use.

The sections of the new rules which are particularly objectionable to the Detective Sergeants are those that require all Detective Sergeants to be subject to and obey the orders of their superior officers, and to perform such detective and other duties as shall be assigned to them, and when on patrol, either on special cases or on general duty, to report from the signal boxes as required by the Superintendent.

Superintendent McKelvey yesterday issued an order to all the precincts, giving the new rule in full. It is said that Police Inspector Mackellar, who had charge of the detective squad, will be placed in charge of the new bureau.

It is now expected that wholesale transfers will be made, and the members of the old Central Office squad are afraid that they will be assigned to desk duty in a very short time. In case this takes place, it is said by some of the men affected that they will send in their resignations rather than wear the uniform.

WANT THEIR ASSESSMENTS REDUCED

Brooklyn Gas Companies Object to the Valuations on Their Properties.

The Brooklyn Board of Assessors yesterday gave a hearing to the representative of the gas companies that objected to the assessment made upon their properties. The assessments for 1895 and 1894 are as follows:

	1895.	1894.
Citizens'	$173,994	$61,110
Brooklyn	498,000	492,000
Fulton Municipal	716,000	990,400
Metropolitan	332,500	214,000
Nassau	121,800	54,000
People's	389,564	....
Williamsburg	214,312	113,400

The People's, Metropolitan, and Citizens' Companies are the only companies that have asked for a reduction. The People's wants a reduction from $389,564 to $90,000, the Metropolitan from $332,500 to $157,000, and the Citizens' wants its assessment entirely vacated.

Mr. Dykman, who appeared for the People's Company, said: "You have levied on them more than on the Williamsburg, which has a million of capital, selling in the market at 225. The selling value of the Williamsburg assets to-day would be $2,250,000, and the People's, with a total stock of $950,000, is assessed half as much again. This company has not paid a dividend for two years."

The Assessors listened to the arguments made, and, after all had had a chance to speak, decided not to take final action in any of the cases yesterday.

Hammond-Wilshire.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 17.—Judge E. S. Hammond of the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee was married in St. Mary's Cathedral this morning at 8 o'clock to Mrs. Margaret Wilshire of this city. The bride entered the church escorted by Gen. Walthall of Mississippi, an intimate friend, who gave her away. The groom met her at the chancel attended by his best man, United States Judge Clark of Chattanooga. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Thomas Gaylor, Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Tennessee.

The bride is a beautiful woman. She has, during several years of widowhood, been the leading teacher of elocution and physical culture in the city. Judge Hammond has been on the bench twenty years.

An Ann Street Sidewalk Disappears.

Laborers have been engaged for several days in digging a trench from Park Row to Theatre Alley, on Ann Street, in order to get at some of the New-York Steam Company's mains which are out of order.

They were startled about 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning by the sudden sinking of the ground. They hurried to a place of safety, and then saw that about fifteen feet of the sidewalk had fallen into a vault in front of 7 and 9 Ann Street.

No one was injured, and the gap was soon covered over with planks.

COMING EVENTS.

—Hoboken Turtle Club's July Feed Day, Fisher's, King's Bridge Hotel, to-day; breakfast, 8 A. M.; luncheon, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; dinner, 4:30 P. M.

—Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, train excursion, 9 A. M. to-day, foot East Thirty-fourth Street.

—Macy Mutual Aid Association picnic, to-morrow afternoon and evening, Lion Park.

WACHUSETTS EIGHT WON

A Splendid Struggle in the Intermediate Race at Saratoga.

FRED HAWKINS BEATEN IN HIS TRIAL

Winnipeg Oarsmen Defeated the Metropolitans of New-York and Excelsiors in Race for Intermediate Fours.

SARATOGA, July 17.—Perfect weather, a well-nigh perfect course, and close contests in the several events made the first day's racing of the twenty-third annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen a success. One race in particular will be long remembered. It was the intermediate eight-oared shell race, and for the last half mile the prows of two boats cut the water on even terms. Then, with the spectators cheering, the steamers' whistles screeching, the coxswains yelling, and every man of the sixteen pulling for all that was in him, the stem of the Wachusetts boat crept inch by inch to the front, and crossed the line two feet in advance of that of the Melrose crew. The men from Worcester, Mass., were so delighted over their victory that they remained at the finish line a quarter of an hour and alternately cheered the Philadelphians, who had pushed them so hard, and themselves, before paddling to their boathouse.

In the other events Canada carried off nearly all the honors.

The day opened up with still water and a cloudy sky. About noon the sun came out and a light breeze sprung up from the South. It blew directly in line with the course, and was never strong enough to more than ruffle the surface of the water.

The course was from flag buoys at the north end of the lake, opposite Thomas's Lake House, straight south three-quarters of a mile to flag buoys, and return, finishing at the starting line. All except the eight rowed this course, and the men had the wind on their backs going and in their faces on the home stretch. The eight-oared race was started down the lake and rowed one and one-half miles straightaway, finishing where the others did. The course was well marked out, and only three small launches followed the crews. In one launch were the umpire and the members of the Regatta Committee.

The officials were: Umpire—Claude R. Zappone, Analostan Boat Club, Washington, D. C.; Timers—Commodore Gordon S. Carrigan, Schuylkill Navy, Philadelphia; L. Elizabeth, Jr., Nassau Boat Club, New-York; Adam H. Groel, Eureka Boat Club, Newark, N. J.; Judges at Finish—Frank R. Baltz, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia; C. W. Preisendanz, Fairmount Rowing Association, Philadelphia; John S. Ballantyne, Arthur Kill Rowing Association, Elizabeth; Judges at the Turn—C. M. Bend, Minnesota Boat Club, St. Paul; A. B. Hopper, Passaic Boat Club, Passaic, N. J.; C. D. Supplee, Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia; Starter—R. A. Pelton, Nereus Boat Club, Brooklyn; Clerk of the Course—W. C. Clapp, Detroit Boat Club, Detroit; Assistant Clerk—E. J. Kerns, Worcester Boat Club, Worcester, Mass.

There were barely 200 spectators present, and they were lost in the ample space furnished by the bluffs and the lawns of the Lake House, from which the start and finish were seen to excellent advantage. A pavilion by the water's edge served for a grand stand and from it the whole course was in view. With oarsmen who have won local championships gathered from all parts of the States and Canada to contest for national supremacy, the pity is, there were no larger crowds to see the sport.

The first event, started promptly at 3 o'clock, was the trials of the senior singles. The starters were Fred Hawkins of the Harlem Rowing Club, New-York, and J. A. Rumohr of the Toronto Rowing Club. Hawkins got away in good shape and led to the turn. Then Rumohr rowed past him and Hawkins steered over towards the east shore and paddled home. Rumohr finished several lengths ahead. In the second heat John L. Hackett of Rat Portage, Ont., defeated Whitehead, McKay, and Cresser by three lengths. In the third heat W. S. McDowall of Chicago defeated Johnson, Atherton, and Bulger.

The pair-oared shell race was won by Wright and P. J. Mulqueen of the Toronto Rowing Club.

In the intermediate four-oared shell race the rattling good crew of the Winnipeg Boat Club defeated the Metropolitans of New-York, and the Excelsiors of Paterson after a hard contest.

The intermediate eight-oared shell race brought out the Eurekas of Newark, N. J., the Montroses of Philadelphia, and the Wachusetts of Worcester, Mass. The Eurekas lost what chance they had by bad steering, and the other three furnished the race of the day and closed the programme. The summaries follow:

Senior Single Sculls.—First Heat—J. A. Rumohr, Toronto R. C., first; Fred Hawkins, Harlem R. C., second. Time—10:12. Second Heat—John L. Hackett, Rat Portage R. C., Ontario, first; Fred Cresser, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, second; J. J. Whitehead, Columbia R. C., Boston, third; Bulger, Argonaut R. C., Toronto, Ontario, fourth. Time—10:04½. Third Heat—W. S. McDowel, Delaware B. C., Chicago, first; R. N. Johnston, Burrard Inlet R. C., Vancouver B. C., second; Charles Bulger, Albany R. C., third; Johnson, Atherton, Hartford R. C., fourth. Time—9:54½.

Pair-Oared Shell.—Toronto R. C., J. Wright, stroke; P. J. Mulqueen, bow, first; Pennsylvania B. C., C. R. Fox, stroke; A. J. Ingraham, bow, second. Time—9:48.

Intermediate Four-Oared Shell.—Winnipeg Boat Club, Manitoba—J. C. Armitage, (bow,) J. K. Osborne, J. C. Waugh, C. L. Markes, (stroke,) first; Metropolitan Rowing Club, New-York—J. Mahoney, (bow,) F. R. Ellis, J. C. L. Booge, W. A. Grant, (stroke,) second; Excelsior Boat Club, Paterson, N. J.—E. D. Cundell, (bow,) T. J. Coburn, Thomas Purdy, E. J. Dunn, (stroke,) third. Time—9:08.

Intermediate Eight-Oared Shell.—Wachusetts B. C., Worcester, Mass.—T. O'Toole, Michael Mahr, F. P. Flag, Thomas Higgins, F. Gilchrist, John Herbert, Thomas Spencer, John Carr, (stroke,) Dan Coogan, (coxswain,) first; Montrose B. C., Philadelphia—James Bolle, George Framme, James Piddough, John Crawford, Edward Aver, William Furman, Lincoln Cuff, Edward Makle, (stroke,) George Harbison, (coxswain,) second; Eureka B. C., Newark, N. J.—John Conley, Ed Cox, John McCane, Thomas Gilhooly, James Baxter, William Satchwell, James Nagle, William Mann, (stroke,) Harry Winkle, (coxswain,) third. Time—7:33½.

The programme for the races to be rowed to-morrow is as follows, the first race being called at 3 P. M.:

3 P. M.—Senior Double Sculls—Toronto R. C., Toronto; Harlem B. C., New-York; Rat Portage R. C., Rat Portage, Ontario; Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia.

3:20—Intermediate Double Sculls—Dauntless R. C., New-York; Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia; Institute B. C., Newark, N. J.; Harlem B. C., New-York.

4—Senior Four-Oared Shell—Toronto Rowing Club, Toronto; Varuna B. C., Brooklyn; Winnipeg B. C., Winnipeg, Manitoba; Institute B. C., Newark, N. J.; Minnesota B. C., St. Paul, Minn.

4:30—Final Heat, Single Sculls—J. A. Rumohr, Toronto R. C., Toronto; John L. Hackett, Rat Portage R. C., out; W. S. McDowell, Delaware B. C., Chicago.

5—Senior Eight-Oared Shell—Minnesota B. C.; Minnesota; First Bohemian B. C., New-York; Triton B. C., Newark, N. J.; Wachusetts B. C., Worcester, Mass.

OARSMEN'S ANNUAL MEETING.

The Attempt to Oust Fred Fortmeyer a Dismal Failure.

SARATOGA, July 17.—The annual meeting of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held in Convention Hall to-night. Augustus J. Docharty of the New-York Athletic Club was selected to preside. The report of the Executive Committee was read and adopted.

Fred Villars of the New-York Athletic Club moved that the convention recommend to the Executive Committee that the association be divided into districts, with a view of having the members of the Executive Committee chosen by districts instead of by the convention. Adopted.

The fight of some of the Passaic River clubs to elect H. C. Runnell a member of the Executive Committee, in place of Fred R. Fortmeyer, the popular Secretary of the association, resulted in 1 vote being cast for Mr. Runnell and 67 for Mr. Fortmeyer. The representatives of the Triton Club, which conducted the fight against Mr. Fortmeyer, declined to take any further part in the proceedings of the convention, and it was rumored will withdraw their eight from to-morrow's race.

President Henry W. Garfield of Albany was re-elected to the Executive Committee, and George W. Stanzell of Philadelphia and Robert Pilkington of New-York were also elected to fill vacancies on the committee.

To-morrow the committee will elect officers for the next year. President Garfield and Secretary Fortmeyer will be re-elected.

A Georgian's Epitaph.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Here is an inscription that appears on a tombstone at Sumach, Ga.:

"Here lies Nehemiah Stanford. Born June 6, 1806; died November 1, 1889. Grandson of two Noblemen who fought in the Revolutionary War, and were always true to their country. He was a strict adherent to their faith, and always voted the Democratic ticket."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE DEATH OF JUSTICE EHRLICH

He Had Been Sick with Typhoid Fever for About Three Weeks—His Career on the Bench.

The death of Chief Justice Simon M. Ehrlich of the City Court came as a great surprise to his friends and acquaintances, as but few knew of his serious illness. He had been sick for about three weeks with typhoid fever at his Summer residence, Throgg's Neck, L. I., and for nearly ten days had been in a precarious condition. On Tuesday afternoon there was a change for the worse. His death occurred early yesterday morning.

It is believed by his associates on the City Court bench and the attachés of the court that the cause of Judge Ehrlich's illness can be found in the unsanitary condition of the rooms in the City Hall used by the court. The attention of the Board of Health has been repeatedly called to the condition of the rooms, and in May last Assistant Sanitary Inspector Frederick Sprenger of the Health Department examined the rooms occupied as the Special Term room and Chambers, the Justices' private room, on the ground floor, and the apartment on the floor above, occupied as Part IV., where Justice Ehrlich sat last. He found them in a condition dangerous to life and detrimental to health. Justice Ehrlich frequently complained of pains in his head and chest, which he thought were due to the foul odors in the courtroom.

Justice Ehrlich was born in Boston of German-Hebrew parents Jan. 6, 1852. When he was five years old, his father removed to this city, where the Judge was reared and educated. He was graduated from the City College and studied law in the Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1872. He was elected to the City Court bench on the Tammany Hall-Irving Hall combination ticket in 1885. In 1890, when Judge McAdam was made a Judge of the Superior Court, Justice Ehrlich was chosen Chief Justice of the City Court. The following year he was re-elected as the Tammany Hall candidate. His term had two years to run. Gov. Morton has the appointment of his successor, who will serve until Jan. 1, 1896. At the election next November a Judge will be elected for a full term of six years. All the Justices of the City Court now are Democrats.

When Justice Van Wyck opened court in the City Court, Chambers, yesterday morning, ex-Judge Browne announced the death of the Chief Justice and moved for an adjournment out of respect to his memory. In offering the motion he spoke feelingly of Justice Ehrlich. Recorder Leventritt and ex-Judge Henry P. McGovern also spoke, and Justice Van Wyck adjourned the court.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. On Friday afternoon there will be a meeting of the bar in the City Court to take action in relation to the death of Justice Ehrlich.

BOAT CRASHES INTO HER SLIP

Beam of the Whitehall Caught on the Centre and the Engineer Could Not Obey the Signal.

The ferryboat Whitehall of the Hamilton Avenue line entered her South Ferry slip yesterday in such a precipitate way that most all of her passengers were jolted off their feet. The bridge was half wrecked by the shock, and it required considerable time to get it in such condition that teams could cross.

The accident was caused by the engine beam of the Whitehall becoming caught on the centre. As the ferryboat was nearing her slip on her 11:50 A. M. trip from Brooklyn, Pilot Talmage, who was in charge, signaled the engineer to slow down. About a minute later the signal to stop was sounded in the engine room, followed by the signal to reverse. The engineer found that he could not do so, owing to the position of the crank shaft when it had come to rest.

The passengers meanwhile had collected forward. A deckhand, who had realized that something was the matter below, shouted to the passengers to run aft. They quickly heeded the warning.

The boat surged so heavily into her slip that the wooden planking on the bridge was crushed, and the gates guarding the entrance to the slip were torn from their fastenings and fell inward with a crash.

It was several minutes before the engineer could force the crankpin to an angle where the connecting rod could revolve it, and it was fully twenty minutes before the bridge was repaired sufficiently to admit the landing of the passengers.

HONORS FOR PATROLMAN COX

He Received a Medal and President Roosevelt Shook His Hand.

Patrolman Patrick Cox of the Leonard Street Station was called before the Police Commissioners yesterday and presented with a medal of honor and an honorable mention certificate for saving the life of a woman who jumped overboard at the foot of Canal Street June 5. President Roosevelt shook Cox by the hand, and said:

"Officer, it greatly pleases me to see you and present you with this medal of honor and certificate. The Police Commissioners take peculiar pleasure always in recognizing gallantry on the part of a member of the force. We are proud of the force because it has men like you on it. Your act of gallantry is a credit to yourself and us.

"There are two forms of gallantry which we honor. One is the saving of life, and the other is the arrest of dangerous criminals. Both stand on a par. I am glad to have a chance to recognize your gallantry. We are interested in you and shall watch your career. I congratulate you."

Commissioner Andrews also congratulated Officer Cox, who thanked the Commissioners, and said he considered that he only did his duty.

DR. COIT'S VISIT TO NEW-YORK

He Is Gratified with the Work of the University Settlement.

Dr. Stanton Coit, the founder of the University Settlement, or Neighborhood Guild, in Delancey Street, the first institution of the kind in this country, has been in the city the last few days. He has left his work here permanently, and is carrying on a similar undertaking in England.

"I am doing very much the same work in England," he told a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday. "I have been here such a short time that I cannot say much about the guild work. I have not had time to see much of it. It is apparently in a most satisfactory condition, and I think Mr. Reynolds is the right man for the place."

Dr. Coit leaves New-York to-day, though he will not return to England until September.

Want Trolley Cars to Run Faster.

The Railroad Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday to consider the question of increasing the speed of trolley cars.

Aldermen Colson, Cary, Hess, Haubert, Walkley, and Wallace were present. President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Company, Col. Partridge of the De Kalb Avenue Road, and President H. W. Slocum of the Jay and Smith Street line appeared before them.

The Railroad Committee will make known its decision in the matter at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen next Monday.

Funeral of Grenville A. Kissam.

The funeral of Grenville A. Kissam, who died suddenly on the elevated railroad station at Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, Monday afternoon, was held yesterday afternoon at his late home, in the Amidon, Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard. The Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, of which Mr. Kissam had been a member for twenty years, conducted the services. The body will be taken to Woodlawn for burial this morning.

MEDICO-LEGAL CONGRESS

To be Held in New-York City in September.

ARRANGEMENTS NEARLY PERFECTED

Intersting Papers Promised on Insanity, Inebriety, Suicide, Hydrophobia, and Many Other Subjects.

Arrangements are being perfected by the Medico-Legal Society of this city for the holding of a medico-legal congress in or near this city on Sept. 4, 5, and 6 of this year. The congress will be open to all students of medical jurisprudence.

The preliminary arrangements are in charge of the following committee: Ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom, Chairman; Clark Bell, Secretary, Dr. George Chaffee of Brooklyn, Treasurer; Moritz Ellinger, Dr. H. W. Mitchell, Dr. Constantine J. Mac Guire, and Prof. A. M. Phelps.

The congress will be divided into several departments.

The Department of Medico-Legal Surgery will be under the charge of the officers of the section on medico-legal surgery; Granville P. Conn of Concord, N. H., Chairman.

The Department of Psychology and Psychological Medicine will be under the charge of the officers of the psychological section, of which Prof. Elliott Coues of Washington is Chairman.

Sociology and criminology will be in charge of a sub-committee, of which the Hon. Moritz Ellinger will act as Chairman.

Legal responsibility of the inebriate will be in charge of a sub-committee, of which T. D. Crothers of Hartford, Conn., will act as Chairman.

The Department of Medical Jurisprudence will be in charge of a sub-committee, of which Judge Abram H. Dailey will be Chairman.

Microscopy in Forensic Medicine—Prof. M. C. White of New-Haven will act as Chairman of the sub-committee.

Chemistry will be in charge of a sub-committee, of which Prof. H. A. Mott, LL. D., will act as Chairman.

Dr. Paul Gibier will act as Chairman of the Department of Bacteriology in Medical Jurisprudence.

Papers have already been received or announced from Dr. Forbes Winslow of London; Dr. W. D. Fletcher of Indianapolis, on "What Constitutes Unsoundness of Mind"; Dr. Frank P. Narbury of Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. James R. Cooke of Boston, Prof. H. Hughes of St. Louis, on "Paranola"; Dr. William F. Drewery of Petersburg, Va., on "Simulation of Insanity" and Dr. G. E. Shukleworth of Richmond, England, on "Legal Responsibility in Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Persons."

Dr. Norman Kerr of London will send a paper on "What Shall We Do With the Acoholic Inebriate, Apparently Insane?" Dr. Lewis Mason of Brooklyn will discuss "Questions of Responsibility in Alcoholic Coma Found on the Street." Dr. E. C. Mann of this city will talk on "Inebriety and the Opium Habit in Their Relation to Testamentary Capacity."

"Suicide Considered as a Mental Epidemic" will be discussed by Dr. Forbes Winslow of London, while Gustave Boehm of this city will read a paper on "Suicide and the Right to Commit It."

"Hypnotism and Crime" is the subject allotted to Prof. W. X. Suddath, late Dean of the University of Minnesota, while Clark Bell will discuss "Hypnotism in the Courts of Law."

"The Legal Evolution of Woman" should be interesting. Kate E. Hogan, LL. D., of New-York, is allotted to the task of expounding it. C. H. Blackburn of Cincinnati will state "What Are We?" Dr. Paul Gibler is going to explain "What May Be the Part of Bacteriology in Forensic Medicine."

Other papers to be read are: Prof. A. P. Grinnell, Burlington, Vt.; Dr. G. P. Conn, Concord, N. H.; Prof. J. T. Eskridge, Denver, Col.; Dr. D. R. Wallace, Waco, Texas; Dr. Daniel Clark of Toronto, Ontario; Dr. Simon Fitch of Halifax, N. S.; Chief Surgeon J. E. Owen of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Frank C. Hoy of Clarinda, Iowa; Chief Surgeon George Goodfellow of Tucson, Arizona; Surgeon M. Cavana of Oneida, N. Y.; J. W. Fellows of Concord, N. H.; Dr. H. M. Bannister of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Thomas G. Morton of Philadelphia; Dr. F. S. W. Burgess of Montreal; Dr. G. R. Trowbridge of Buffalo, N. Y.; President C. B. Kibler of Corry, Penn.; President R. S. Harnden of Waverly, N. Y.; Judge A. H. Dailey, Brooklyn; Albelt Bach of New-York City; Dr. R. J. Nunn of Savannah, Ga.; Dr. Richard Dewey of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Charles Gapen of Kankakee, Ill.; Dr. C. S. Parkhill of Hornellsville, N. Y.; Dr. F. H. Caldwell of Sanford, Fla.; Judge M. V. Montgomery of Lansing, Mich., and Sophia McClelland of Westchester, N. Y.

WAR ON THE DOCK THIEVES

River Police to Have Three Fast Launches and Some New Rowboats for the Work.

The dock thieves, who have had things too much their own way for years, are now receiving the attention of Police Commissioner Grant, who has formulated a plan for breaking up their thieving.

Commissioner Grant believes the present system of water-front patrol exists in but little more than name. So, finding that there was an unused appropriation available, he proposes to buy and place in commission three launches and ten rowboats, and by that service keep a regular patrol along the piers on both rivers, from the Battery to and around the northerly limits of the city.

Each of the launches will have a cabin and carry twenty-five men, who will in turn do duty on the rowboats.

The old Police Board got an appropriation of $8,000 for a launch. For it Col. Grant finds that he can build three serviceable plain launches and all the rowboats he needs. The power will doubtless be naphtha or petroleum, as there are objections to steam in this service. These boats will be fitted to make two complete circuits of the island with supply of fuel. The present police boat Patrol will be continued in service, but will be relieved of a large share of the minor work which she now has to perform.

Peace Congress Postponed.

Mary Frost Ormsby, who was appointed a delegate for the fifth time to the International Peace Congress, which was to have been held at Brussels Aug. 16, has received a cable dispatch stating that the meeting had been postponed until next Spring.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A FERVID FANCY

Must have possessed the mind of our designer to have turned out such a massive yet magnificently proportioned Flemish Antique Oak Sideboard. Its dark richness of finish and elaborate and fanciful carving is the handiwork of a true artist. Surmounted by a cabinet containing three compartments with beveled glass doors, trimmings of brass. At manufacturing price if you

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OBITUARY RECORD.

The Rev. James Liddell Phillips.

The cable announces the death at Calcutta of the Rev. James Liddell Phillips, the widely known Baptist missionary. No details of the event have been received.

The Rev. James L. Phillips, M. D., D. D., was one of the foremost men of the times in the Free Baptist denomination, and was well and widely known to nearly all the members of that faith, and a friend of many of the alumni of Bowdoin College.

He was a son of the famous missionary, the Rev. Jeremiah Phillips, D. D., and was himself born at Balasore, India, Jan. 17, 1840. His mother died when her twin sons, John and James, were six months old, and in the following March his father removed to Patna, one mile from Bellasore. When twelve years old, he and his brother were sent to America to be educated. He prepared for college at Whitestown, N. Y.; entered Bowdoin College in 1856; was graduated in 1860; studied theology at New-Hampton, N. H.; took a medical course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York City, and received the degree of M. D. in September, 1864. In December following he sailed for India, having married Miss Mary R. Sayles of Pascoag, R. I. He was ordained in New-York City Sept. 28, 1862.

They arrived in India June 22, 1865. He was stationed at Midnapore. In 1873 he removed to the Bimpore Station, and in 1875 organized the Santal Church there. In March, 1875, he returned to America. From 1875 to 1878 he was at work in the churches of America in behalf of missions. The last two years of his vacation he was Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Mission Society. During this time he raised $25,000 for the India Bible School. Upon his return to India he built the Bible School at Midnapore, and was its Principal for several years. Mrs. Phillips's health failing, they returned to America, and reached here Christmas day, 1885.

He preached for the Auburn (R. I.) church for a time, and then became Chaplain of the State Institution of Rhode Island. He resigned this and accepted the Secretaryship of the Evangelical Alliance of Philadelphia about the beginning of 1889. He was editor of the missionary department of The Morning Star since 1886. He was Moderator at the General Conference at Marion, Ohio, in 1886.

The Rev. Dr. Phillips was a strong and cogent writer, and articles from his pen appeared in various magazines, denominational and undenominational, including some of the foremost in the country.

Dr. Phillips was a most engaging man, a wonderfully direct and interesting public speaker, and of rare capacity to adapt himself to circumstances. He had great executive force and ability, which had been frequently put to the test.

Selah C. Cornish.

Selah C. Cornish, for fifty years a news reporter, died Tuesday of heart disease

Thursday
July 18-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

A BOOK LOVER'S MEMORIES

Some Reminiscences by Librarian Frederick Saunders.

HIS FRIENDSHIP WITH IRVING

With the Astor Library Thirty-six Years—The Author of Many Books — Nearly Eighty-eight Years Old.

"I concluded that if it was longevity or a long beard, I would take the longevity."

The venerable Librarian of the Astor Library, Frederick Saunders, will celebrate the anniversary of his birthday Aug. 14, and he will then be able to look back upon more years than come into the lives of most people. Thirty-six of his eighty-eight years have been passed in the service of the Astor Library, where he is still on duty, supplementing the energy with which he first took up the work with a constantly increasing knowledge of books. He has been Librarian since 1876.

He is a poet, and has a quaint sense of humor that is apparent every few moments as he indulges in reminiscences in his pretty home in Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.

He has an interesting, poetic face. He wears a slight mustache above full lips, and his almost smooth face gives him a

Frederick Saunders,
Librarian of the Astor Library.

more youthful appearance than many of his contemporaries. It was in connection with this fact that he made the remark quoted above.

Mr. Saunders has a friend, his junior in years, whose dignified ways and patriarchal gray beard give him a venerable appearance. Most people who know the two men think the friend is Mr. Saunders's senior.

"So I concluded," said Mr. Saunders to a reporter for The New-York Times, "that if it was longevity or a long beard, I would take the longevity," and he is upholding his choice very gracefully.

"I am not ashamed of my age," he went on. "I am not like the young woman who believed in only one age—marriage."

But Mr. Saunders's daughter spoke up immediately, with the unappreciativeness of relatives, to say that his fun seemed a little strained, and need not be taken as a sample of his wit.

An interesting part of Mr. Saunders's life work is in connection with his efforts to awaken the people of the United States to a sense of the need and justice of an international copyright law. He has been called the father of the present law, but he prefers himself to be called, if anything, a pioneer in the work.

Mr. Saunders was born in London, England, Aug. 14, 1807, and as a young man he was connected with the publishing house of Saunders & Otley, of which his father was a member.

"It was in the year 1837-8 that I came across the water," he said. "Saunders & Otley had bought and copyrighted the manuscript of Bulwer's 'Rienzi,' and my father wanted me to come to this country and bring out an American edition. He thought that if I came over with power of attorney I could hold my own.

"But people here laughed at my power of attorney, and I could not convince them that there was any moral law extant in the world to prevent them from taking my book. We all like to get things cheap, but it is not right to steal; and that was the point I tried to make.

"I published 'Rienzi,' but the pirates took it immediately and brought out cheaper editions, and I lost from £6,000 to £7,000.

"I fought for two years for a copyright law and spent a great deal of money. All the leading literary men of the country were on my side—Washington Irving, Bancroft, Bryant, and others. We presented, I think, three appeals to Congress.

"Then a memorial signed by fifty-six leading British authors of the day was brought over by Lieut. Wilkes of the United States exploring expedition. I sent this appeal to Washington by the hand of Charles Dickens. He gave it to Henry Clay, who promised his co-operation in an autograph letter.

"If I did not succeed, I at least made the people somewhat ashamed of themselves, and set them to thinking.

"It all settled itself finally into rather a personal affair. I was called sometimes Saunders and sometimes Otley. By that time I was on The Evening Post, and I would stand at the elbow of the compositors and watch them set up letters in reference to the copyright question. My answers to the letters appeared in the same issue as the letters, much to the astonishment of the people who did not know where I was.

"Washington Irving was one of the first men I met when I came to America. He was a wonderful man, a lovable man. I knew Charles McFarland in London, and when he heard that I was coming over he said that he would give me a note to Irving.

"'You couldn't do me a more royal favor,' I said.

"Irving was a friend of John Jacob Astor, the founder of the Astor Library, and from him came the first suggestion of the library. When William B. Astor was putting up the second part of the library building, I asked Mr. Irving, who was the President of the institution, if he could not make room for me.

"'You will be heartily welcome,' was his answer, and I have been there ever since.

"I have not made a fortune, but they say I have made a dozen good books. I went into the library in 1859 as Assistant Librarian, and three months later Mr. Irving died. My first book, 'Salad for the Solitary,' I dedicated to him.'

In Mr. Saunders's scrap album, where he keeps many interesting memorials, including letters from prominent writers, is Irving's acknowledgment of the dedication, in which he says:

"I give you my hearty thanks for the salad, which is peculiarly to my taste, and which I have relished with somewhat the literary taste of an epicure."

"I published that book anonymously," said Mr. Saunders, "merely signing myself 'An Epicure.' But two people, one in London and one here, came out and claimed it, and Richard Bentleys, the English publisher, gave me the credit, because of the Americanisms."

"Stray Travesty Literature," "Pastime Papers," and "Character Studies," are other books of Mr. Saunders's. "Festival of Song" was dedicated to William Cullen Bryant.

"I had the pleasure of serving in the library under Dr. J. G. Cogswell, its first Librarian. He did nearly as much for American letters as Mr. Irving. He was acquainted with the most celebrated students and writers of the age, and was welcomed in the most exclusive literary circles in many countries. While we were together there was never a disagreement in thought or feeling between us.

"A great many interesting people have been in the Astor Library at one time or another. There have been celebrities from all lands, and many strange people from our own city. One scorching hot day I remember a man who had been reading came and brought back his book. It was too hot, he said, and he couldn't keep awake over it.

"Let us see what book he had, just for fun," said William B. Astor, who happened to be in the library at that time. It was "Vanity Fair." The man couldn't keep awake even over that light book.

"People do go to sleep in the library sometimes, but we see that they are awakened very quickly.

"In what order would I place the American authors I knew and liked? Well, perhaps, Irving first, then Bryant, and then Longfellow.

"I knew Henry Ward Beecher very well. I remember one Saturday afternoon before he died I was going up to one of the synagogues to hear the music. On the stage whom should I meet but Henry Ward Beecher.

"I had heard the music was as good as in Europe, and I asked Mr. Beecher if he would not like to go with me.

"'I will go gladly,' he said.

"There was a crowd outside, and for some time they would not let us in.

"'I shall have to tell you,' I said, 'that this is Henry Ward Beecher.'

"The officer made room for us immediately, and the people recognized Mr. Beecher, and we had quite a time.

"'I don't know but I ought to beg your pardon for delaying you on your journey,' I said to Mr. Beecher as we came out.

"'No, Sir. I have to thank you for bringing me,' Mr. Beecher answered.

"'And I have to thank you for getting me in,' said I.

"I remember that, as we were riding to the temple, I asked Mr. Beecher what man had the greatest brain.

"'Herbert Spencer,' he said.

"I knew Horace Greeley well enough to make my way into his office even when he was busy. I went to him once with quite a grave question, and found him writing very rapidly.

"'When you come to a period, or some kind of a point, I want to ask you a question,' I said.

"'Ask it now,' Mr. Greeley answered. 'I can write and listen, too.'

"He told me just what I wanted to know.

"I informed him once that I was going to draw upon him for some information for a book I was writing.

"'Draw upon me for anything or everything,' was his reply. He was always as generous as that.

I was on The Evening Post at the time of Bryant, John Bigelow, and Godwin. I met Mr. Bryant coming into town one morning, and asked where he had been. He was coming from Roslyn, L. I., where he was living. He said he liked the 'Winter, deep with snow, better than Summer verdure.' I like the Summer verdure best myself. We have the fragrance of flowers, and so many other pleasant things in Summer.

"George P. Morris lived up on the Hudson somewhere. I used to meet him often on my way to the library. After his poem, 'Woodman, Spare that Tree,' was quoted in the British House of Commons, I used always to address him as 'Sir Poet.' He laughed, but he liked it, I think. I set a little love song of his to music just for fun at one time.

"My life in England? I don't think it is well to say anything about that, when one has taken up other ties in another country. I was with the firm of Saunders & Otley in London. My father's house was near that of Lord Lyndhurst. I have been in his house, for I arranged the library for Lady Lyndhurst myself. It is a fact that is not generally known that Lord Lyndhurst's father was a native of America. His father, John S. Copley, the painter, did not settle in London until just before the Revolutionary War.

"Yes, I am very much pleased with the consolidation of the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Libraries. We shall have the library of the country. The Boston Library may have a more beautiful outside, but we shall have the better inside—the core.

"I am writing a history of the Astor Library, which I shall present to the new library when it is completed. No, it will not be published, but will be kept in manuscript form.

"The Astor Library has books that under ordinary circumstances could not be collected in two lifetimes. There are 200,000 volumes. We have not had all the latest novels, as some people have seemed to expect, because it is a library for students.

"That was illustrated at the time the United States was trying to purchase Alaska from Russia. No one knew anything about the country, and there was a great deal of criticism as to the action the Government was taking. A reporter came to me and asked if we had anything about Alaska.

"I went to the Russian alcove, and we found a book upon it in grim, old mediaeval Latin. With a mediaeval Latin dictionary it was possible to learn enough about Alaska to write quite a story about it. That purchase was a great speculation.

"The work in a library is very interesting, and yet I had to tell a woman who wrote me the other day that it was not a profitable profession to undertake.

"Yes, I have been there thirty-six years. That is longer than the ordinary Biddy stays in a place, isn't it?"

And there was a spontaneous expression of assent from both Mrs. Saunders and her daughter at that last remark.

TROOPS ARRIVE AT SANDY HOOK

They Are Prepared to Evict the Squatters If They Refuse to Obey the Orders of the Government.

HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, N. J., July 17.—Capt. "Ci," cat and kittens made a move early this morning for Seabright. A padlock was on the door of his cabin, and strewn around were the wreckage of the huts of other fishermen and squatters on the Federal strip, who obeyed the order, at 12:30 o'clock, to leave.

The Government tug Engineer arrived at the Highland Beach, in command of Lieuts. Bailey of Governors Island and McGregor of the Sandy Hook reservation, with a detachment of the Thirteenth Infantry, to enforce the order issued by Col. Gillespie. Although Lieut. Bailey does not wish to take extreme measures to execute the eviction orders, should occasion require, the Springfield rifles in the hands of Uncle Sam's bluecoats will make a few holes in the tents and cabins.

"Bring on 80,000 men," says Capt. "Ci"; "I've heard bullets whistle before, and I'm not afraid now. I was home all day yesterday waiting for 'em. To-day I had to go to Seabright, and I'm home all day to-morrow, and if they want to see me they'll find me there."

All the tenting parties and squatters living in cabins, who have occupied this Federal strip for several years past, have this afternoon made every preparation for removal at once, and only Capt. "Bill" continues to hold the Hook against the edict of the War Department. It is the intention of Lieut. Bailey to enforce the orders, peaceably if it can be. If not, forcible ejectment will be used on those remaining. The tug Engineer remains at the Government pier, at the Sandy Hook proving grounds to-night, and will take action at an early hour to-morrow morning.

BETHLEHEM PLATE SATISFACTORY

Result of the Test Recently Conducted at St. Petersburg.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 17.—The Bethlehem Iron Company received to-night a cable from Russia to the effect that the armor plate manufactured by the company for the Russian Government had undergone a satisfactory test at St. Petersburg.

Russia recently gave the company a contract for supplying armor for three new warships.

The satisfactory test of the plate assures the acceptance of 1,300 tons of armor.

Hattie Ross Arrested Again.

Hattie Ross, who appeared as a witness before the Lexow committee, was arrested again Tuesday night on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at West Fortieth Street. This is the second time within three months the woman has been arrested for keeping the same place.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning she was held in $1,000 for trial.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Elizabeth, N. J., July 17.—The regimental board of the Third New-Jersey Regiment held a special meeting to-night to elect a Major in place of Major Alstrom of Long Branch, who has resigned to take command of the Red Bank Cavalry. The candidates were Capts. King of Rahway, Kay of New-Brunswick, Irwin of Elizabeth, and Cook of Somerville. Capt. Benjamin King was chosen.

Norristown, Penn., July 17.—On the Trenton cut-off branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a short distance below here, sixteen freight cars were wrecked. Fireman William Kissinger of Harrisburg was instantly killed. Conductor Samuel Reese of Harrisburg was perhaps fatally wounded.

Wilmington, Del., July 17.—Joseph S. Booth, aged sixty years, Adjutant General of the Delaware Grand Army of the Republic, was killed this morning at the works of the Jackson & Sharp Company by being struck by a board.

Miller, Neb., July 17.—Joseph Nickman of Pleasanton last night shot his divorced wife through the heart, shot a neighbor in the arm, and then cut his throat from ear to ear. He was insane from drink.

Washington, July 17.—Controller Eckels has called for a report of the condition of national banks at the close of business Thursday, July 11.

NO CONTRACTS AWARDED

Action on the Jerome Park Reservoir Bids Delayed.

OBJECTIONS MADE TO JOHN O'BRIEN

He Is the Lowest Bidder, but Some Aqueduct Commissioners Recall the City's Litigation with Him.

The Aqueduct Commissioners met yesterday in executive session, and after a long discussion they decided to postpone action until next Wednesday in the matter of awarding the contract for the construction of the Jerome Park Reservoir.

Bids for this great work were opened by the Commissioners a week ago yesterday. There were eighteen bidders. The lowest bid, $5,297,870, was made by John O'Brien. John McDonald came next with a bid of $5,473,060, and Andrew Onderdonk was the next lowest bidder at $5,492,620. Chief Engineer Fteley's estimate of the expense of the work was $5,882,690.

Besides Controller Fitch and Public Works Commissioner Brookfield, who are ex-officio members of the commission, there were present at the meeting yesterday President Duane of the Aqueduct Board and Commissioners George Walton Green, Henry W. Cannon, and John J. Tucker. Mayor Strong, who is also an ex-officio member, was the only one absent.

Stories of all sorts had been in circulation as to a proposition to reject Mr. O'Brien's bid and to give it to one of the others who were nearest to him. One story was that Gen. Sam Thomas, a Director in the Chase National Bank, of which Mr. Cannon is President, was the backer of one or more of the bidders for the contract. This was denied later in the day by Gen. Thomas. Another rumor was that some distant relatives of the Chief Engineer were interested in some of the bids.

The outer office of the Aqueduct Commissioners, where the public meetings are held, was crowded with representatives of the bidders, but the discussion by the Commissioners was held behind closed doors. When it was over, Edward L. Allen Secretary of the board, announced that the Commissioners would take no action on the matter then, and that the next meeting would be held next Wednesday.

John O'Brien, the lowest bidder, was the senior member of the firm of O'Brien & Clark, which built several sections of the new aqueduct. Much litigation with the city was a result of the character of the work done by the firm. Some of the suits are still pending, and a very large amount of money is involved.

It was reported yesterday that the trouble the Aqueduct Commissioners have had with the O'Brien contracts in the past was the basis of the opposition on the part of certain of the Commissioners to awarding him this important contract.

From what could be gathered as to the result of the executive session yesterday, it appears that President Duane and Commissioners Tucker and Cannon declared their unqualified opposition to entering into another contract with Mr. O'Brien. It was reported that they gave as their reasons that the methods pursued by the O'Brien firm in its former contracts had involved land and other litigation, and needless expense to the city.

One Commissioner was credited with this remark: "We had enough trouble with John O'Brien for several years preceding the completion of the new aqueduct, and we want no more of it."

Controller Fitch, Commissioner Brookfield, and Commissioner Green, it was understood, took the ground that the lowest bid ought not to be set aside without careful deliberation and inquiry. It was argued that to refuse a bid which was lower by $174,000 than any other offered would cause a great deal of comment, and the best of reasons ought to be given for such a step.

A long discussion followed, in which Mr. O'Brien's record as a contractor was critically reviewed by certain members of the board, and it was decided to postpone action for a week to give time for a full consideration of the matter.

Gen. Thomas said yesterday afternoon that he had not the slightest interest in any of the bids, and that he believed that the story to that effect was due to Mr. O'Brien, who, Gen. Thomas said, "was trying to use his political experience as he formerly used his political pull."

Gen. Thomas also said that he did not even know John B. McDonald, the next lowest bidder to Mr. O'Brien.

"If I were an Aqueduct Commissioner," said Gen. Thomas, "I should be very careful about awarding the contract to Mr. O'Brien. It is a shame to try to involve Commissioner Cannon in this story charging me with having an interest in, any of the contracts, simply because we are both Directors in the Chase National Bank, of which he is President, or to insinuate that I would try to influence Commissioner Brookfield's vote, because we have been on terms of friendship for many years."

A representative of Andrew Onderdonk said yesterday that Mr. Onderdonk had business relations with Morton, Bliss & Co. and D. O. Mills.

After the Aqueduct Commissioners had decided to take no action at the meeting yesterday, Mr. O'Brien made this statement:

I am, of course, disappointed and surprised that the work was not awarded to me to-day, as I have complied every way with the requirements of the Aqueduct Commissioners in divulging the bids for the construction of this reservoir. My bid was accompanied by a certified check on the American Exchange National Bank for $32,000, payable to the order of the Controller, that being the amount required by the Commissioners, and which amount has now been covered into the City Treasury, I presume; and also the required bond of $400,000, the sureties being the American Surety Company and the United States Guarantee Company, both of this city. I am sure no better bond could be given.

There has been much talk on the outside about an alleged combination having been formed by the higher bidders to bring about the awarding of the contract to some person or persons other than myself, and that, failing in that, they would cause all the bids to be rejected; but I take no stock in these stories, as I know the Aqueduct Commissioners, and have too much faith in the integrity of the Mayor and the other members of the Aqueduct Board to believe that they would permit any such thing as that.

Mr. O'Brien has secured Postmaster Dayton as counsel in the matter.

LEFT CURSES FOR HIS MOTHER

Henry Gitz, Who Could Not Find Work, Committed Suicide.

Henry Gitz, twenty-six years old, committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas in his rooms, at 1,722 Second Avenue, some time Tuesday night.

Gitz was a brewer's helper, but he had been out of work a long time, and his wife and three children suffered privation in consequence. His wife had been in delicate health for some time, and about three weeks ago went with the three children to the country. Gitz remained at home, and vainly searched for work.

The following note, scrawled with lead pencil on a scrap of paper, was found clenched in the dead man's hand:

Dear Wife Lizzie: There is no more use in the world for me. I will leave you now. HARRY.

Notify Mrs. Dernbler, 541 East Eighty-fifth Street.

The note ended with curses for Gitz's mother.

Israel E. Thompson, fifty years old, a bookkeeper, of New-Orleans, La., committed suicide Tuesday night at the home of his brother-in-law, Edward F. Williams, at Mount Hope Place and Anthony Avenue, Tremont, by taking a large quantity of morphine.

Thompson came from the South two weeks ago on a visit to his brother-in-law. He had been in ill health for several years and for more than a year had been out of employment.

Sale of the Edgar Allan Poe Cottage.

The New-York Shakespeare Society has purchased the Edgar Allan Poe cottage at Fordham and will maintain it as a headquarters. As nearly as possible it will be preserved in the condition in which it was during the poet's occupancy. It will always be open to the inspection of visitors. Until very recently, the Poe cottage was the property of Austin E. Ford, editor of The Fireman's Journal, and one of the present Fire Commissioners.

NO REST FOR ROLLING MILLS

Must Run "Full Time" to Meet Customers' Requirements—Encouraging Pig Iron Statistics.

In its report of the condition of the iron and metal trades for the week, The Iron Age, in to-day's issue, will say that the markets have been relatively quiet, not because the situation is not as favorable as it has been, but simply because the majority of sellers are unable to take more business, and because buyers generally have covered their urgent requirements. It says:

The fact that makers are being crowded for deliveries is a good proof that the heavy demand continues in spite of the circumstance that we are in the dull season of the year. Usually, at this time, when the efficiency of labor is reduced by the hot weather, the majority of rolling mills stop for repairs and stock-taking. This year every wheel must be kept turning to satisfy customers.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 17.—The American Iron and Steel Association has received from the manufacturers complete statistics of the production of all kinds of pig iron in the United States in the first half of 1895; also complete statistics of the stocks of pig iron which were on hand and for sale at the close of the half year. Based on these statistics, the following statement is made:

The total production of pig iron in the United States in the first half of 1895 was 4,087,358 gross tons, against 2,717,983 tons in the first half of 1894, and 3,939,405 tons in the second half of 1894. In the twelve months from June 30, 1894, to June 30, 1895, we made 8,026,963 tons of pig iron. In the last six months of 1895 we probably shall make about 5,000,000 tons, which will bring our total production for 1895 up to 9,000,000 tons.

Our maximum production was, in 1890 when we made 9,202,703 tons. Our next largest production was in 1892, when we made 9,157,000 tons. In 1893 our production fell to 7,124,502 tons, and in 1894 it fell to 6,657,388 tons.

The production of bessemer pig iron in the first half of 1895 was 2,462,023 gross tons, or over 58 per cent. of the total production.

The number of furnaces which were in blast on June 30, 1894, was 108. On Dec. 31, 1894, the number in blast had increased to 185. On June 30, 1895, the number in blast was 186, while 314 were out of blast.

The association's statistics of unsold stocks of pig iron on June 30, 1895, are exceedingly favorable for the producers. The stocks of pig iron which were unsold in the hands of manufacturers or their agents at that date and were not intended for their own consumption amounted to 439,290 gross tons, a decrease of 158,398 tons since Dec. 31, 1894. These figures do not include pig iron sales not removed from the furnace bank, nor pig iron manufactured by rolling mill proprietors for their own use.

The largest decrease in the six months just ended was, of course, in coke pig iron, but there also was a large decrease in charcoal stocks from 250,183 tons to 200,687 tons. Charcoal stocks on June 30 still constituted, however, nearly one-half of the unsold stocks.

Included in the 439,290 tons of unsold pig iron June 30, was 40,900 tons in the yards of the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Company, which was still under the control of the makers, the part in these yards not under their control amounting to 81,390 tons, which, added to the 439,290 tons already mentioned, made a total of 520,590 gross tons of unsold pig iron which was on the market at that date, against a total of 661,328 tons Dec. 31, 1894.

BRIDGE SWEPT BY MACHINERY

A Successful Invention by a New-Yorker That May Be Employed on Driveways and Promenade.

The maintenance of the Brooklyn Bridge is a matter of infinite detail and no little cost. Among items requiring constant attention are sweeping and cleaning. All of this is now done by hand, and is slow and costly. Four years ago an effort was made to use a street-sweeping machine on the driveways, but its work was imperfect and unsatisfactory, so the old manual method was continued.

A demonstration of the fitness of a hand machine was made on the promenade about two weeks ago, which was in every way successful.

The machine, which is the creation of a New-York inventor, is something like a carpet sweeper, though it is far larger, stronger, and heavier than the domestic appliance. It is pushed about by one man without great effort.

At the trial every spot on the surface of the promenade was swept in two hours and five minutes. The owners obtained permission to show what they could do on the driveway with their large street-sweeping machine. This was granted, and at an early hour yesterday morning, before the regular traffic set in, the machine, drawn by two horses and driven by the inventor, arrived at the New-York entrance and immediately began its work under the close supervision of Sergt. Hayes, who enthusiastically tramped back and forth in the wake of the machine until its work was accomplished.

"There is nothing peculiar in the appearance of the machine that would distinguish it from those which are such a familiar sight on the streets, but bridge employes say that the driveways were left cleaner than they ever were before. It took twenty minutes to make a single passage from one end to the other, or forty minutes for the round trip. Three trips were necessary. The time occupied was two hours and the services of one man and two horses were needed.

APPEAL FROM A REFEREE'S DECISION

Mrs. Earnest Munn Raises Law Points as to What Constitutes Desertion.

Mrs. Earnest Munn of Newark, N. J., has appealed from the report of Referee Lawrence Godkin of this city refusing her a divorce, and the appeal will involve the determination of an important law point—as to what constitutes desertion.

According to the testimony in the case for Mrs. Munn, her husband became infatuated with a woman, and absented himself from his home, allowing it to be understood that he did not propose to return. Mrs. Munn and her relatives made strenuous efforts to reclaim her husband, but according to the testimony he resisted them all. His lawyer told a near relative of Mrs. Munn that her husband absolutely refused to return to his home.

Mrs. Munn preferred to ask for a separation for desertion, rather than for a divorce on the statutory grounds, and when she sought a decree it was on the ground of desertion. Mr. Munn made a formal offer, after he had been notified that proceedings would be commenced, of a home to his wife; but she declares that the offer was couched in such language as to invite indignant refusal, and she declined to listen to a proposition of the kind till he had made satisfactory explanations of his relations with the other woman. Mr. Munn's counsel informed Mrs. Munn that it was not possible for him to explain his relations with the woman or the letters that he had written to her.

Mr. Godkin held that the offer defeated Mrs. Munn's effort to secure a separate maintenance on the score of desertion, and that she fails in her action because she cannot accept the home offered her. Mrs. Munn's lawyer insists that the line of former decisions in New-York and all the surroundings of the case make the referee's ruling too narrowly technical, and hence she proposes to appeal.

The probabilities are that two divorce proceedings will grow out of the litigation. Mrs. Munn is related to some of the most prominent residents of New-Jersey. Mr. Munn's family is one of the most highly respected in Brooklyn.

The referee's decision does not in any way determine any of the facts in the case. All the allegations made by Mrs. Munn were uncontradicted, and the ruling is only a technical one as to what constitutes desertion under the laws of New-York.

Charge Against Gaffney "Not Proven."

The Fire Commissioners yesterday took action in the case of Foreman Andrew Gaffney of Engine No. 26, charged by Edward A. Seymour, cigar dealer, of 136 Varick Street, with having borrowed from him about $200 with which to help Gaffney, at that time Assistant Foreman of Engine No. 30, to secure a Foremanship. President La Grange announced that the board had decided the charges "not proven," and dismissed the complaint.

Charged with Breach of Promise.

CHICAGO, July 17.—William Loeb, a banker and real estate dealer, has been sued by Miss Pauline Ramm, who recently came from Germany, for alleged breach of promise of marriage. Damages are placed at $100,000.

An Associated Press Paper Suspends.

CARBONDALE, Penn., July 17.—The Anthracite, a morning paper started here about a year ago, with the report of the Chicago Associated Press, has suspended publication.

FOR FARRELL TO EXPLAIN

Testified in the Bridge Investigation He Awarded More than Was Asked.

FEES PAID TO THE REFEREES

Ex-Congressman White Considers Cheap His Bill of $3,000—Does Not Know How Many Meetings Were Held.

The investigation of the management of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge by the sub-committee of the Assembly Committee on Cities was resumed yesterday in Part II. of the Superior Court in this city.

President Howell was recalled and questioned further in regard to the Du Bois claim. He said a stipulation had been entered into by which the referees were to receive $25 each for each meeting they attended.

"What sum was paid the referees?" was asked.

"Three thousand dollars each for twenty sittings."

Lawyer Zaring read the deposition of Mr. Howell in the suit of the Trustees against the Du Bois estate, in which he swore the referees held 120 meetings.

"That was to the best of my knowledge and belief," said Mr. Howell. "I think I got the information from Mr. Dykman of our counsel. I supposed it was all right."

Mr. Howell said a Kings County Grand Jury had censured the Trustees for their allowance to the referees in the Du Bois suit, and for not using ordinary business methods.

Ex-Congressman S. V. White, one of the referees, was the next witness. He said he was appointed, against his inclination, by Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn.

"Do you know how many meetings were held?"

"No. They were held at 2 P. M.—my busiest hour."

"How many did you attend?"

"Six or seven in all."

The witness said he sent in his bill for $3,000, but did not certify how many meetings were held or attended by him.

"It was a cheap bill at that," he said.

William N. Dykman of counsel to the bridge was called to the witness stand, and related the circumstances of the investigation of the Du Bois claim. He said the Trustees opposed the bill providing for referees, and he made speeches before Gov. Hill in opposition to the bill. The witness said the referees held about seventy-five meetings in all.

"How was the compensation fixed?"

"Judge Gilbert, one of the referees, said about 120 meetings would be correct."

Mr. Dykman said the Trustees had sued the Du Bois estate for the money paid to the referees and expected to recover every dollar. He explained that the referees had given the equivalent of 120 meetings in time and attention.

At the afternoon session Bernard McCaffrey, a Brooklyn feed merchant, testified in relation to prices paid by the bridge for property needed for the extension of the Brooklyn terminal.

Mr. McCaffrey said he had owned the property 252 Washington Street, purchased by the bridge. He bought it in 1872 for $22,000, and sold it to the bridge for $62,500, the price fixed by the commission of condemnation. "I don't think that figure was extortionate," said Mr. McCaffrey. "Property in that vicinity has been steadily declining in the last ten years, owing to the presence of the bridge terminal."

Mr. McCaffrey denied that he had said, a year and a half ago, that he secured the appointment of Mr. Farrell, one of the condemnation Commissioners, "I heard from some one, Senator Bradley, I think," said the witness, "that the Methodist Church on Washington Street got more for its property because Mr. Farrell was on the commission."

Patrick Doherty, another Washington Street property owner, testified. He said he had had a talk with Condemnation Commissioner Farrell in regard to a lease owned by the witness on a house in Washington Street.

"Farrell said to me," said the witness, "'You are good for $500. Tell the property owner I will allow you $1,000, and we will tack it on the price we allow.'"

Mr. Doherty said he afterward had a talk with Commissioner Farrell about the value fixed for the Sands Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at which Mr. Farrell said: "The church wanted $120,000, but I got $10,000 more just because I was a Catholic."

Mr. Doherty declared he was present when Barney McCaffrey said he got Mr. Farrell appointed a Commissioner. The witness said he had told Senator Bradley all he knew.

C. C. Martin, chief engineer of the bridge, was recalled. In answer to a question he stated that the reason the firms now having contracts to do 'ronwork on either end of the bridge were not at work was the fault of the bridge and not of the firms. Owing to delays, the bridge was not ready for them to go on.

Mr. Martin then described the new terminals, and said that when they were completed the bridge authorities could do no more. Trains would then be running but forty-five seconds apart. Facilities, however, for passengers and vehicles had never been increased since the construction of the bridge.

Mr. Martin was then excused until Friday morning. He was, however, informed by counsel that when recalled to the stand he would be examined in regard to the New-York approaches, gateways, &c. The committee adjourned until Friday morning.

CRIPPLE EDWARD JOYCE DEAD

He Was Known to Every Trainman on the Erie Railroad.

NEWARK, N. J., July 17.—Edward Joyce, a cripple, twenty-two years old, whose deformity had stunted him so that he was no larger than a child of twelve years, died at his home, near the Washington Avenue crossing of the Erie Railroad at Avondale, on Monday night. He was known to every trainman on the Erie, and to many of the passengers.

For years he had every day lain at the window of his father's house and watched the trains fly by. He always exchanged greetings with the trainmen, and from the engineer to the rear brakeman all returned the wave of the hand. The young man obtained considerable prominence a couple of years ago through important testimony given by him on the great Avondale accident, in which two ladies of this city and three children were killed. He was used to noting every sound and incident at the crossing. That night he was lying beside the window, but was not looking out, as the blind had been drawn. He heard the shriek of the whistle and the crash and screams that followed when the five were hurled to death by the express when the carriage was struck. He was afterward able to describe the sounds in detail, and it was his testimony that settled the fault.

His hearing was exceedingly acute, and he was used to taking notice of the smallest details. He said the alarm bell did not ring and had not been ringing before the accident. The young man was injured by a fall on the ice when eleven years old. Since then he had been helpless. He was cared for by two younger sisters. His father is a traveling salesman.

Westinghouse Annual Election.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—The ninth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company was held to-day. The representation was very full, 119,000 votes being cast in the election of officers. There was no opposition to the re-election of the old Board of Directors. The board will meet within a week, and reorganize by the re-election of the old officers, there being no opposition.

Foreclosure on Iron Companies.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 17.—In the case of the Central Trust Company of New-York against the Central Iron Company and the Southern Iron Company, a foreclosure decree has been entered in the Federal court here. The action is preliminary to a sale and reorganization of the properties. The first mortgage bonds amount to $3,600,000.

CINCINNATI'S SILVER SERVICE

Presented to Her Yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by Mayor John A. Caldwell of the Queen City.

Several leading citizens of Cincinnati visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning and presented, on behalf of the city which they represented, an elegant silver service to the United States cruiser Cincinnati.

The service consists of a punch bowl, an ice bowl, two fruit dishes, a fish dish, a meat dish, a punch ladle, and ice tongs. The punch bowl weighs 600 ounces. The service was made by Clemens, Hillensbush & Co. of Cincinnati, and cost $5,000.

Upon one side of the punch bowl is engraved "The City of Cincinnati to the United States Cruiser Cincinnati, 1893," and upon the other side is a beautiful etching of the cruiser.

The representative Cincinnati citizens who traveled from that city to Brooklyn to make the presentation were Mayor John A. Caldwell, Congressman J. H. Bromwell, Police Commissioner George Henshaw, W. W. Peabody, General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Julius Fleishman, a banker; Dr. C. R. Holmes, Col. Alexander Gordon of Gov. McKinley's staff, and Perry Heath.

When the delegation arrived at the navy yard on the tug Narkuta, the crew of the Cincinnati were beat to quarters, and the officers, headed by Capt. Henry Glass, met the visitors at the quarterdeck gangway. The visitors were ushered into the cabin, where Acting Rear Admiral Bunce received them. After light refreshments had been partaken of, they assembled upon the main deck, where the silver service was laid upon a green cloth upon the main cabin skylight.

The visitors from Cincinnati were surrounded by the officers of the cruiser Cincinnati and Commodore Montgomery Sicard, Commandant of the yard; Murat Halstead, Captain of the yard; Frederick Rodgers, Congressman Bennett, Capt. Silas Casey of the Vermont, Commander Kingsley of the Essex, Lieut. Commander Adams, Commander Chester, Commander Kelly, Commander Schouler, Lieut. Osterhaus, Lieut. C. C. Marsh, Commander R. M. Berry, Lieut. Hunker, and Lieut. Briggs. At the rear were the marine guard and the ship's band, which played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Mayor Caldwell stepped forward and said:

The citizens of Cincinnati generously applauded their representatives in Congress for supporting an appropriation to build this noble cruiser and its sister ship to protect American interests on the seas. It is a great satisfaction to me to-day to remember that it was my pleasure and privilege, as one of those representatives, to support the appropriation out of which this vessel was built. We of Cincinnati feel that we are especially honored in having this cruiser, a marvel of modern science, the queen of the sea, named Cincinnati, and we are especially happy over the fact that this cruiser bearing that name was made solely by Americans out of American material. We are proud to have one of the bravest ships that plow the ocean bear the flag of our Nation and the name of our city.

Our people, appreciating the compliment and honor conferred upon Cincinnati by having this great cruiser named for it, have directed me here, with my colleagues of the committee, to present to you, on behalf and in the name of that city, to and for the use of that cruiser, this service of silver, out of whose massive bowl I now drink to the cruiser Cincinnati, with the toast, "May the garlands of victory ever grace her prow."

Acting Rear Admiral Bunce, whose pennant now flies from the Cincinnati, in replying in behalf of the Navy Department, said;

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Committee: The Secretary of the Navy, much regretting that he is unable to receive from you this splendid gift you bring this ship, has directed me to receive it and to transfer it to Capt. Henry Glass, commanding her. I take the greatest pleasure in doing so, and regret that I have not words to fitly express the pride and satisfaction the whole naval service feels in this magnificent proof of the interest taken by you and by those you represent in it and in the beautiful ship bearing the name of your city.

Capt. Glass, in receiving the service, responded as follows:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Committee: In receiving through our commander in chief, Rear Admiral Bunce, the handsome gift of the City of Cincinnati, I beg leave to express the thanks of the present, and I may also say, the future officers of the cruiser named after the beautiful Queen City of the West. We trust that in our hands the Cincinnati will always be found ready for all patriotic services, as the city you represent has ever been found in time of National need.

After these ceremonies, the guests retired to the officers' quarters, where they partook of luncheon and the punch bowl was used for the first time.

NAVAL MILITIA CRUISINGS

Orders to War Ships to Take the Reserves of Different States on Their Practice Cruises.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Orders were telegraphed from the Navy Department to-day directing Capt. Wise of the double-turreted monitor Amphitrite to proceed to Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C., and Brunswick, Ga., to take on board the naval militia organizations of the three States named for their annual practice cruise, in conjunction with officers and men of the regular navy. The department was in somewhat of a quandry up to yesterday as to what vessel to assign to the duty, and had turned the matter over to Acting Admiral Bunce of the North Atlantic Station. Fortunately, however, the Amphitrite put in at Lambert's Point, near Norfolk, yesterday afternoon, and was held there by the department until orders assigning her to naval militia service could be prepared.

The Amphitrite will go out next week on her assignment, and will take the organization from each State separately or together, as Capt. Wise may see fit.

Orders were mailed to-day to Acting Admiral Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic Station at New-York, directing him to assign the cruiser Montgomery to take the New-York Reserves to Gardiner's Island, Long Island Sound, on July 22, and to send the cruiser Raleigh from Boston with the reserves of that city on July 29 to their place of encampment on Long Island. Admiral Bunce is also directed to send the Montgomery to Boston when she is through with the New-York Reserves, to assist in the outing of the Boston Naval Militia. The encampment of the reserves from each State will last one week.

TORE DOWN THE FLAG AND WENT TO JAIL

A Pair of Mysterious Young Men Created a Sensation in Boston.

BOSTON, July 17.—There was considerable excitement in the vicinity of Berkely Street and Columbus Avenue this morning, when a watchmen in The Youth's Companion building discovered several young men tearing down the American flag from the People's Temple. The watchman discharged a shot from his revolver to attract the attention of a policeman. Several officers responded, and the

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Bears Beginning to Recognize the Signs of the Times.

FREE COVERING OF SHORT CONTRACTS

Failing to Induce Liquidation, the Bears Show Anxiety—Sharp Advances in Leading Industrials—Railway Stocks Higher.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

For the first time in many days the stock market was distinctly strong. The bears have been such liberal sellers of other people's property for a fortnight that at the close yesterday it was evident that the market had become largely oversold, and that any attempt to cover outstanding contracts would advance prices. The attempt was made at the opening this morning, and the result was as expected. The industrials, which had been hammered most severely, became strong, under the covering movement. At one time Sugar was up 3¼, Chicago Gas 2½, Tobacco 1⅞, Leather preferred 2⅞, and Distilling and Cattle Feeding ⅞. Tennessee Coal and Iron recovered 3⅛ points of its recent loss, and closed at its best price of the day. The whole of the advance in the industrials was not retained, but they closed strong at very material gains.

The covering movement extended to railway stocks, and, although not so marked as in the industrials, their strength was pronounced. The buying was good in the Grangers, in the leading coal stocks, and in the Vanderbilts. The general list also reflected the disposition of traders to change their position on the market. The movement, however, has not yet become general, but when it does, higher prices will follow. The bears have failed to induce liquidation. The demand for stocks on the long account indicates the existence of quite a large short interest in the Grangers, as well as in Kansas and Texas preferred, Tobacco, Sugar, Distillers, Cotton Oil, and other specialties.

The news of the day told of promising crops, increasing railway earnings, and steady improvement in general business. Prime reports growing corn to be in excellent condition, and adds that nothing but an early frost can now prevent a great crop. A small shipment of gold—$70,000—was made on the St. Louis by the local bullion brokers who shipped $250,000 last week, but the incident attracted no attention. There was talk of further sales of American securities abroad, including a 5 per cent. loan of $6,000,000 by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Increasing activity in the bond market at advancing prices is regarded as a favorable omen.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in fair demand, but the supply was liberal. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper in moderate demand. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3½@4½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $90,145,435, and the balances were $7,511,300. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $543,309.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short bills, 15/16@9-16 per cent., and three months' bills, 9-16@⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was steady. Nominal rates were $4.89½ for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89@$4.89¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.90 for demand, $4.90¼@$4.90½ for cable transfers, and $4.88@$4.88¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95 15-16@96, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—Par to 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅜ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67⅜. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$33,483,461
Imports for the same period	21,508,433
Net exports	$11,975,028
Net exports to date, 1894	59,705,542
Net exports to date, 1893	60,600,073
Net exports to date, 1892	39,498,343

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining ... 3⅛
American Tobacco ... 1
Chicago Gas ... 1⅞
Colorado Fuel & Iron ... 1
Distilling & Cattle Feeding ... ⅜
General Electric ... ¾
Illinois Steel ... 1
Lake Erie & Western ... 1¼
Lake Shore ... 1
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf ... 1½
New-Jersey Central ... 1¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron ... 3⅛
United States Leather pf ... ¾

DECLINED.

Consolidated Gas ... 1½
Evansville & Terre Haute ... 4
Great Northern pf ... 3

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were slightly more active and generally strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Cin., Dayton & I. 1st ... 4
Oregon S. L. & U. N. cn. t. r. ... 1¾
Rich. & Dan. deb. 5s, stamped ... 1
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. C. 6s ... 1
St. Paul 1st, So. Minn. ... 1
Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. 1st, t. r. ... 1½

DECLINED.

L., N. A. & Chicago 1st ... 2½
Savannah & Western 1st, t. r. ... 2
United States Cordage 1st ... 2
Utah Southern gen. ... 1

Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $10,000 4s, registered, 1907, at 112⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112¾
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, r., 1925	122¾	123¼
4s, c., 1925	123¾	124¼
5s, r., 1904	115⅜	115¾
5s, c., 1904	116⅝	117
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	106½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $600 North Carolina consolidated 4s, small, sold at 101.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 58⅛; and St. Paul, ¼, to 69¾. Declined—Southern, preferred, ⅜, to 42⅝; Illinois Central, ½ to 100½; Louisville & Nashville, ½ to 60⅝; Union Pacific, ⅜, to 13½; Reading, ¼, to 9½; Atchison, ¼, to 9⅞; Erie, ⅛, to 10¼, and Southern, ⅛, to 14⅜. Northern Pacific preferred sold at 18⅜; Chesapeake & Ohio at 21⅞; Erie, second consols, at 68½, and New-York Central, at 103½. British consols were firm at 107 9-16 for both money and the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £61,000. India Council bills were alloted to-day at a decline of 1-32d. per rupee.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102 francs 22½ centimes for the account, and exchange on London at 25 francs 17½ centimes for checks.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148	148	148	148	147	150	5
Alton & Terre Haute	65	65	65	65	64¾	66	150
American Cotton Oil	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½	25½	200
American Cotton Oil pf	72	73	73	73	72½	78	220
American Express	113¾	114¾	113¾	113¾	113	115	120
*American Sugar Refining	107⅝	110⅝	107⅝	110½	110½	110¾	59,070
*American Sugar Refining pf	100	100⅝	100	100¼	100	101	426
American Tobacco	107	109⅛	107	108⅝	108½	108⅝	13,240
At., Top. & S. F., 1st in. pd.	9¾	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	10⅜	10¼	4,749
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1	1½	100
Canada Southern	53¾	53⅞	53¾	53¾	53¾	54	140
Chesapeake & Ohio	21	21½	21	21¼	21⅜	21¾	720
Chicago Gas	51¼	53½	50⅞	52⅞	52⅝	53	40,565
Chicago & Northwestern	98¼	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅝	910
Chicago & Northwestern pf	146	146	146	146	145	148	100
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85¾	86⅛	85⅝	86⅛	86⅛	86¼	10,445
C., C., C. & St. Louis	45¾	46⅛	45¾	45⅞	45¾	46	400
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	68½	68⅝	68	68¼	68¼	68⅜	16,450
Chi, Mil. & St. Paul pf	122½	122½	122½	122½	122	123	580
Chi., Rock Island & Pac	71½	71⅞	71¼	71⅝	71½	71¾	3,050
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	8	8¼	8	8¼	8½	9	400
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37⅜	38¾	37⅜	38¾	38¾	39	600
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	93	93	93	93	93	95	150
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol.	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅝	25⅝	25¾	200
Consolidated Gas Company	141⅞	142	141	141	141	142½	1,150
Delaware & Hudson	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	129¼	130¾	10
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	19¾	20⅜	19¾	20½	20⅜	20⅞	7,450
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	40	40	40	39	45	100
General Electric	36	36⅞	35½	36¾	36¼	36⅞	3,550
Great Northern pf	127	127	127	127	125	130	150
Illinois Central	98	98	98	98	98¼	99	217
Illinois Steel Co	73	73	73	73	70	71	100
Lake Erie & Western	25⅛	26½	25⅛	26⅜	26⅜	26½	1,810
Lake Erie & Western pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	84	85	200
Lake Shore	149½	150⅝	149½	150	149½	151	1,990
Louisville & Nashville	59	59⅜	59	59⅜	59⅛	59¼	459
Long Island	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	87½	50
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	9	325
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	25¾	26¾	25¾	26¾	25	26½	200
Manhattan Consolidated	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	112	250
Mexican National certs	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2½	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis	21	21	21	21	21	20½	100
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf	47	48	47	48	46½	47	400
Minnesota Iron	63	63	63	63	63	62½	200
Missouri Pacific	32¾	33⅛	32½	33	33	33⅜	2,000
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	200
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	36⅞	37⅝	36⅝	37¼	37¼	37⅝	2,600
*National Lead Co	34½	34⅞	34	34¾	34¾	34¾	1,855
*National Lead Co. pf	91	91	90½	90½	91	91¼	96
National Linseed Oil	28	28	28	28	28	29	200
National Starch 1st pf	48	48	48	48	50	50	100
New-Jersey Central	101½	101¾	101½	101¾	101½	102	260
New-York Central	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼	101	101¼	805
New-York & New-Haven	209	209	209	209			6
New-York, Lake E. & West	10⅜	10⅜	10	10⅜	10	10¾	900
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	28	28	28	28	27½	28½	100
Norfolk & Western	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3⅝	100
North American Co	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	10
Northern Pacific pf	18	18	18	18	18⅛	18⅜	108
Oregon Improvement	11½	11½	11½	11½	11¼	12½	100
Pacific Mail	28	28¾	28	28¾	28½	29	1,110
Philadelphia & Reading	18⅝	18¾	18	18⅝	18⅜	18½	7,100
P., C., C. & St. L.	19⅜	19⅜	19½	19½	19	20	200
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	52	52	52	52	51¾	52½	50
Pullman Palace Car Co	171	174	171	174	171	174	108
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	116	116	116	116	115⅜	..	100
St. Louis Southwestern	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7½	7¾	1,100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17	17¼	16⅞	17¼	17	17¼	825
Southern Pacific	24	24½	24	24½	24	24½	400
Southern Railway	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½	14¼	14½	610
Southern Railway pf	41¾	42¼	41¾	42¼	42½	42½	1,417
Tennessee Coal & Iron	32½	35¾	32½	35⅝	35⅜	35¾	14,040
Texas Pacific	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	12¾	12⅝	12¾	300
Twin City R. T.	28½	28⅞	28½	28½	28½	..	200
*Toledo, St. L. & Kan. City	6	6	6	6	6	7	60
Union Pacific	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	13	13½	200
United States Cordage pf	2	2	2	2	1⅞	2¼	510
Utica & Black River	151	151	151	151	150	..	22
United States Rubber	39½	40⅜	39½	40¼	40	40⅜	310
United States Rubber pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93	95	17
United States Leather	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	16⅝	1,700
*United States Leather pf	82¾	86⅛	82½	84	83¾	84	12,450
Wabash pf	19¾	19⅝	19⅜	19¾	19½	19⅞	230
Western Union Telegraph	91	91⅜	90⅞	91⅜	91	91⅜	832
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	16⅜	17	3,025
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	52¼	53⅜	150
Total sales							228,906

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.12	.12	.12	.12	..	..	1,000

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s	$1,000	Ft W & D C 1st	71
Trust Receipts	4,000		70¼
Atch, T. & S. F 2d	6,000	Gal., Har & San An	85
3-4s, Class A	11,000	Mex. & P 1st 5s	93¼
Trust Receipts	6,000		94
1st Instlmt Pd	1,000	Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	29
1st Instlmt Pd	4,000		112⅜
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	10,000		20½
H & T Cen G M 4s	24,000		20⅜
H & T Cen 1st 5s	25,000		20½
H & T Cen 1st 5s	5,000		20¾
	1,000		110
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s	10,000	Int & Gt N 3d Mtge	50¾
	3,000		32
Austin & N W 1st	2,000	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	92¼
	1,000		91½
Brooklyn Elev 1st	5,000	Kan Pac 1st Con	106
		Trust Co Certfs	73
Bur, C R & N 1st	5,000		106¾
	1,000	Laclede Gas L Co	107
	10,000		107
	1,000		96¼
Canada So 1st Gtd	1,000	Lex Av & Pav F 1st	110
Cent of N J Gen 5s	7,000		110½
	6,000		113⅞
Ches & O Gen 4½s	25,000		111¼
	5,000		111¼
	12,000		111¼
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	5,000		112
	12,000	Long Island G M 4s	100
Chi, Bur & N 5s	2,000		106
	10,000	L, N A & Chi 1st	105¾
	2,000		106
E, B & Q Deb 5s	7,000	L, N A & Chi Con	100¾
	2,000		100
E, B & Q Con 7s	2,000	Met Elevated 1st	120¼
	5,000		120
E, B & Q Conv 5s	2,000	Mil & St Paul 1st	107
	2,000	South Minn Div	116¼
Chicago & Erie 1st	1,000		92
	8,000	Wis & Minn Div	110
Chi & Nor P 1st	2,000		46
Trust Co Certfs	3,000	Minn & St L 1st	98
	10,000	Pacific Exten	118¼
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	3,000	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	87¾
	2,000		87¼
C, St L & N O 5s	1,000		87
	1,000	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	60⅜
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s	2,000		60½
	10,000		60⅛
Colorado Mid 4s	1,000		60
	1,000		60½
C, H V & T 4s	7,000		60½
	3,000		60¾
	5,000		60½
Col & 9th Av 1st	7,000		60¾
	28,000		61
C, H & D 2d 5s	7,000	M, K & T of Tex 5s	87¾
	2,000		87¾
	1,000	Mo, Kan & East 1st	94
	1,000		111½
	1,000	Missouri Pacific 3d	111½
	1,000		112
Denv & R G 4s	11,000	Morgan's L & T 6s	113
	6,000		87
Det, Mon & Tol 1st	2,000	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	105¾
	2,000		128½
Dul & Iron R 1st	1,000	N Y Elevated 1st	107
	2,000		96½
East, Tenn, V & G		N Y, L E & West	20
Con Gold 5s		New 2d Con	100
	2,000	D M & Co Certfs	32
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	12,000	Stamped	68
	6,000		101¾
	1,000	N Y, N H & H 4s	101½
Equitable G & Fuel	1,000	Con Deb Certfs	144⅝
of Chicago 1st	1,000		145
	4,000	Small Bonds	95
Erie 2d, Mortgage	100		144¾
	1,000		109
	200		145
	300	St L S W 2d Inc	38½
	1,000		144
	200		145
N Y, Ontario & West	19,000		38½
Refunding 4s	3,000	San An & Ar P 4s	95¼
	1,000		93⅝
North Pac 1st Reg	2,000		65⅝
	10,000		116
Nor Pac 2d Coup	1,000		65¼
	10,000		64½
North Pac 3d Coup	1,000	Savannah & W 1st	107
	14,000		72½
North Pac Con 5s	5,000	Seattle, L S & E 1st	30
	50,000	Trust Receipts	41
Trust Receipts	5,000		47
	50,000	Seaside & B B 1st	41
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	1,000		85½
	7,000		93¾
Ore Imp Co Con 5s	2,000		98
	3,000		50¾
Ore Short Line 6s	3,000	South Ry 1st 5s	98½
	10,000		98½
	1,000		98¾
	3,000		98¾
Trust Co Certfs	5,000		98¾
	10,000		98¼
	10,000	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	33
	1,000		33
Ore S L & U N Con	10,300		29⅞
Trust Receipts	5,000		30
	5,000		47
Peo & Pekin U'n 2d	5,000		29¾
	10,000		30
Philadel & Reading	1,000		29⅞
1st Pf Inc	2,000		30⅜
	5,000		30¾
	3,000		30⅝
	2,000		30
	5,000		71½
2d Pf Inc	2,000		71
	5,000		71½
3d Pf Inc	1,000	Union Elev 1st 6s	104⅝
	1,000		104⅝
Phil & R Gen 4s	6,000		104½
Trust Receipts	1,000		104¼
	6,000	Union Pac 1st, 1896	106⅝
	1,000		106⅝
P, C, C & St L 4½s	1,000		106½
Series A	1,000	Union Pac 1st, 1898	107
	2,000		107
P, Shen & L E 1st	2,000	Union Pac Gold 6s	107
	10,000	Col Tr Notes	98
	7,000		98
Pitts & W 1st 4s	2,000	Union P Ext S F 5s	96
	2,000		83½
Rich & Dan Equip	7,000		39½
	4,000		39
Rich & Dan Deb 5s	5,000		39¼
Stamped	2,000		39¼
	3,000		39¼
	10,000	U S Cord Co 1st	38
Rio Grande W 1st	3,000		37
	3,000		36
	77		37
	12,000	200 Sml	36
St L & Iron Mt 2d	2,000		37
	6,000	Utah South G M	104
St L & Iron Mt 5s	2,000		94
	8,000	Virginia Mid G M	92¾
	1,000	Guar Stamped	83
St L, Kan & North	1,000		101
Real Es & R 7s	3,000	Wabash 1st 5s	103¾
	4,000		107¼
St L & S F G M 5s	3,000		107
	1,000	Wab R'd 2d Mtge	63
St L & S F G M 6s	5,000		76¾
	1,000		77
St L & S F Tr 5s		West Shore Gtd 4s	105
	11,000		82½
St Paul, M & M 1st		W N Y & Penn Gen	47¼
Mont Ext 4s		Con Deb Certfs	144⅜
	2,000	West Pacific Bonds	105¼
Montana Central 6s	10,000		118
	8,000	W U Col Tr 5s	110¼
St L S W 1st	1,000		81
	18,000		

Total sales ... $1,322,100

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	167	..
American Coal	91¾	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
American T. & C.	94½	97
American Tobacco pf	111	113
Baltimore & Ohio	62½	64
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8½	10
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf.	103	105
Brunswick Company	2¼	3
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	21	..
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	50	..
Canadian Pacific	57	58
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	18¼	19
Chicago & Alton	157	161
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54½	55½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	99	100
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col. & Hocking Coal	5¼	6½
C. H. V. & T. pf.	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32	..
Delaware, Lack. & West	162½	163½
Denver & Rio Grande	14⅜	15½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	46⅜	47⅜
Detroit Gas	8½	9½
*D., S. S. & A.	6	7
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	9	13½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	98	99½
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	53	..
Flint & P. M.	14½	16
Flint & P. M. pf.	40	44
G. R. & W., t. r.	¾	1¾
G. R. & W. pf., t. r.	2½	3½
Homestake	22	25
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	16	18
Iowa Central	10¼	10⅜
Iowa Central pf.	33	35
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Michigan	7½	9¾
Keokuk & Des Moines	4	5
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	16½	..
Laclede Gas	24	25
Laclede Gas pf.	80	88
*Long Island Traction	10	10½
*Long Island Trac., 1st inc. pd.	15	15½
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Maryland Coal pf.	50	70

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	107½	110⅝	107½	110½	23,930
Am. Tobacco	107½	109¼	107½	108¾	340
A. C. O. pf.	73	73	73	73	100
A. T. & S. F.	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	850
Ark. C. Imp.	25¾	26	25¾	26	180
Cen. of N. J.	100½	101⅜	100½	101⅜	160
C. & N. W.	98⅜	98¾	98⅜	98¾	330
Louis. & N.	58⅞	59⅜	58⅞	59⅛	150
Manhattan	111½	112	111½	111¾	740
Mo. Pacific	32¾	33	32¾	33	80
M., K. & T. pf.	36⅞	37¼	36⅞	37⅛	70
Nat. Lead	34⅝	34⅞	34½	34⅞	270
Phil. & R.	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	2,780
Pac. Mail	28	28	28	28	10
St L S W 2d Inc	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝	50
St Paul	69¾	70	69¾	70	1,000
St P, M & M	87½	87½	87½	87½	100
Tenn. C. & I.	32½	35⅝	32½	35⅝	2,190
Texas Pac.	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	120
U. S. Cord.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½	10
U. S. C. pf.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	100
U. S. L. pf.	86	86	85½	85½	20
Wabash pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½	40
W. Union	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	50
Total sales					69,740

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	$10,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,000
C. & E. 1st	92	92	92	92	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	71	71	71	71	3,000
Total sales					$62,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Flag	.03	.03	.03	.03	100
Total sales					200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
September option	68	68⅜	67¼	67¼	1,007,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
‡Acker, Merrall & Condit	95	100
American Bank Note	45	47
American Exchange Nat. Bank	158¾	160¾
American Grocery 1st pf	43	..
American Typefounders'	4¼	5¼
American Typefounders' pf	..	35
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	104¾	106
‡Atlantic Trust (new)	185	192
Bank of Manhattan Company	193	200
Barney & Smith Car	23½	24¾
Barney & Smith pf stock	75	..
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	90½	101¼
Beckwith Quartzite Co. pf	65	..
Bi'ker St. & F. Ferry R. R. stock	29½	31½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	124	130
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	201
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 1st	106	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn Elevated	20	21
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside cx.) 5s	87½	89½
Brooklyn City Railroad	180	181
Brooklyn Traction	17½	18¼
Brooklyn Traction pf	18	20
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	103	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	108
Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	148	154
Celluloid Company stock	63	66
‡Central & South American Tel.	..	125
‡Cent. & South Amer. Tel. scrip	..	125
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Central Gas L. Co. New-York	150	160
Central National Bank	116	121
Cent. Park North & East River	163½	165½
Central Railroad of Ga. deb	21¾	24½
Central R. R. of Ga. tripartite 1s	42	..
Central Trust Company	1620	..
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	2	3
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	52½	54
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	2⅜	2⅝
Cleve. & Canton equip. bonds	15	..
‡Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	90½	92½
Columbus Gas (Ohio), stock	19	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	..	92½
Continental Trust	164	168
Cramp Shipyard stock	85	89
Detroit Gas stock	29	..
*Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R. R.	93	95
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	172½	173½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	105½	106½
Ensley Land Company	..	¾
Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	80	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	195	198
Eighth Avenue	325	335
Evans. & Rich. R. R. gtd. 5s	50	58
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	..
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av 1st	114½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	56	59
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	57	60
42d St. & Grand St. Railroad	300	325
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	83	84½
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73½	75
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Teleg

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
32 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,500,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 Broadway.
234 Fifth Av.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 and 48 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Northern Pacific & Montana Railroad Company.

The Bondholders' Committee announces that out of the $5,631,000 in amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific and Montana Railroad Company listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, $2,978,000 in amount have been deposited with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, under the agreement of Nov. 26, 1894; and that the Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit to the amount of $2,978,000 have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange. The listing committee has been empowered to add to the list additional Certificates of Deposit as issued.

In order that all bondholders may join under the agreement, bonds will be received by the Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway, without penalty up to Aug. 1, 1895, after which ten dollars a bond will be required for the privilege of depositing.

New-York, July 11, 1895.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
ROBERT MACLAY,
CHARLES T. BARNEY,
SIMON WORMSER,
} Committee.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, Secretary, 38 Broad St.
HOWARD MANSFIELD, Counsel.

LONG ISLAND TRACTION COMPANY REORGANIZATION.

The time for the deposit of stock of the Long Island Traction Company with the Central Trust Company of New-York, under the terms previously advertised, has been extended until and including July 23, after which date no stock will be received, except on such penalty as the committee may impose.

There have been deposited with the Trust Company, under the plan, over 280,000 shares of stock, and numerous letters received by the Committee from persons abroad and at a distance indicate that a large number of the outstanding shares will be deposited.

The payment of the final assessment on stock deposited will be received by the Central Trust Company up to and including Sept. 4.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
JOHN G. JENKINS,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS,
ALFRED J. POUCH,
Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Oregon Short Line 6% BONDS.

The delay in the payment of interest by the Receivers and the attitude of the Committee representing the holders of the Consolidated bonds, have placed the future disposition of the property and the protection of the bondholders in the hands of this Committee.

Bondholders who wish to share in the advantages to be gained by the majority may deposit their bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST CO., NEW-YORK, or the OLD COLONY TRUST CO., BOSTON, without penalty, until AUGUST 1, 1895.

R. C. MARTIN, 50 Broadway,
JOHN BIGELOW, 15 Gramercy Park.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, 31 Broad St.
BERNHARD MAINZER, 28 Broad St.
GORDON ABBOTT, Boston.

G. P. BUTLER, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., July 10, 1895.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until August 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.

Pittsburg, July 1, 1895.

T. C. I.

Sold at 12½ a few months ago. Last night it closed at 35¾, a rise of almost 200 per cent. cash value. WE DON'T THINK IT IS WORTH 15, AND WE ADVISE YOU TO SELL YOUR HOLDINGS.

By the way—CORDAGE was put up a little when we advised its sale, and some folks who held on because of its temporary show of strength are NOW PAYING THE SECOND LOT OF ASSESSMENTS.

T. E. WARD & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
319 BROADWAY, CORNER THOMAS ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.
Call or send for DAILY LETTER and CIRCULAR.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 111 Bonds of $100 each, 20 Bonds of $500 each, and 379 Bonds of $1,000 each, of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 15th day of August next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

111 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

31	498	796	1162	1451	1793
74	510	836	1192	1459	1796
103	519	848	1199	1474	1803
119	523	856	1216	1520	1816
134	549	869	1298	1524	1845
154	579	886	1299	1530	1852
155	581	895	1312	1532	1854
234	621	908	1333	1545	1864
244	634	915	1360	1549	1896
263	650	929	1368	1551	1936
276	655	956	1383	1559	1939
323	681	964	1415	1564	1956
332	692	982	1420	1577	2014
345	718	983	1421	1646	2038
351	736	1008	1433	1690	2083
357	737	1023	1442	1700	2100
435	771	1052	1444	1772	2115
436	778	1083	1446	1782	2136
491	787	1126			

20 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

26	127	204	252	274	320
56	165	213	255	282	380
57	170	231	268	290	387
74	191				

379 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

26	1378	2209	3369	4603	6322
79	1384	2219	3374	4786	6374
151	1393	2268	3375	4804	6394
210	1415	2269	2404	4884	6419
213	1453	2285	3426	4851	6423
215	1472	2287	3430	4853	6426
240	1504	2297	3452	4854	6447
266	1506	2299	3496	4860	6452
267	1508	2342	3497	4884	6457
276	1510	2350	3522	4897	6492
283	1515	2377	3535	4935	6519
360	1517	2400	3539	4945	6570
370	1526	2406	3598	4957	6585
382	1527	2416	3621	4962	6629
386	1538	2435	3644	5008	6678
398	1607	2465	3649	5017	6689
399	1610	2494	3681	5021	6699
426	1612	2513	3702	5022	6719
462	1623	2561	3704	5024	6719
463	1641	2562	3714	5036	6730
468	1656	2574	3720	5062	6787
475	1680	2575	3799	5072	6795
478	1685	2576	3813	5110	6801
507	1697	2608	3827	5157	6850
541	1702	2612	3856	5184	6873
545	1711	2634	3877	5191	6888
555	1720	2638	3906	5216	6911
572	1742	2647	4018	5241	6917
676	1745	2659	4024	5254	6930
695	1752	2665	4060	5265	6949
701	1754	2677	4066	5343	6971
710	1780	2687	4128	5364	6979
718	1789	2705	4133	5418	7000
731	1791	2712	4140	5416	7016
747	1802	2718	4155	5445	7070
789	1808	2766	4156	5490	7110
822	1815	2801	4172	5558	7113
852	1856	2862	4174	5637	7134
855	1867	2906	4198	5638	7163
856	1891	2934	4203	5689	7179
861	1896	2943	4215	5709	7185
871	1898	2963	4297	5765	7198
936	1904	2975	4301	5796	7216
938	1909	2991	4310	5806	7226
940	1933	2993	4315	5808	7235
952	1940	3018	4318	5895	7256
954	1957	3019	4430	5906	7280
1023	1971	3022	4433	5977	7347
1024	1979	3050	4438	5985	7353
1034	2003	3072	4446	6005	7365
1123	2010	3078	4488	6072	7386
1174	2018	3114	4492	6079	7404
1179	2057	3117	4504	6082	7408
1184	2066	3133	4506	6088	7422
1202	2070	3152	4563	6094	7444
1225	2073	3206	4574	6096	7448
1233	2087	3211	4582	6111	7384
1237	2088	3216	4592	6123	7490
1803	2116	3286	4603	6156	7492
1321	2124	3288	4615	6159	7502
1330	2132	3299	4666	6165	7503
1335	2160	3337	4688	6209	7547
1342	2184	3362	4690	6213	7548
1364					

New-York, May 27, 1895. Drawing No. 17.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
J. A. ROOSEVELT,
} Trustees.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

Holders of the above bonds are notified that the privilege extended to them to exchange their bonds for the Company's Consolidated Mortgage 4½ per cent. Gold Bonds WILL EXPIRE JULY 25TH, 1895. SAMUEL HILL, President.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE

Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promptly made with

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.

A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

Ninth Ave. R. R. Co.
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.
Union Typewr ter Co.'s Stocks.
New-York & New-Jersey Telephone Co.

BOUGHT BY

TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

AMERICAN SURETY CO.,
MARYLAND TRUST CO.,
dealt in by
CHARLES R. SICKELS,
INVESTMENT STOCKS,
60 Broadway, N. Y.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY BONDHOLDERS'

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, at the request of the UNITED STATES CORDAGE BONDHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE, have consented to act as a committee for the reorganization of the affairs of the company.

This committee deems it a matter of prime importance that the affairs of the reorganized company be managed by persons conversant with the cordage business in order that the failures of the past may not be repeated. They recommend that the mills not necessary for the purposes of the company should be disposed of, and that the amount thereby realized be applied to the payment of underlying liens on the remaining mills. By this means also the cost of carrying idle mills, which last year amounted to $100,000, will be saved. With an efficient management it is believed that the company can safely incur the fixed charges imposed by this plan.

The committee has prepared and deposited with the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY a PLAN OF REORGANIZATION providing for the issue of the following securities:

$6,250,000 FIRST MORTGAGE 50-year bonds, interest to begin April 1, 1896, at 5 per cent. for three years, and 6 per cent. thereafter.

$16,250,000 COMMON STOCK.

(a.) Holders of bonds may exchange the same for new first mortgage bonds at the rate of $600 of bonds and $400 of new stock for each $1,000 of present bonds.

(b.) Holders of GUARANTEED STOCK may subscribe $15 per share, and will receive new first mortgage bonds for the amount so paid and new stock to the amount of $90 per share.

(c.) Holders of PREFERRED STOCK may subscribe $7.50 per share, and will receive new first mortgage bonds for the amount paid and new stock to the amount of $45 per share.

(d.) Holders of COMMON STOCK may subscribe $3.75 per share, and will receive new first mortgage bonds for the amount paid and new stock to the amount of $22.50 per share.

Subscriptions will be payable one-third on deposit of the stock under the reorganization agreement, and the residue in two installments, as called for by the committee on not less than ten days' notice.

Holders of securities of the United States Cordage Company must deposit the same on or before MONDAY, AUG. 5, 1895, with the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK CITY, as follows: First mortgage bonds, guaranteed stock, with first installment of $5 per share; preferred stock, with first installment of $2.50 per share; common stock, with first installment of $1.25 per share.

NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS will be issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on deposit of the bonds and of Guaranteed Preferred and Common stock, and application to list the same will be made to the NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stockholders must indorse their stock in BLANK, in proper form for transfer, and must deliver the certificates to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on or before Monday, Aug. 5, 1895, accompanied with certified check or New-York draft for first installment.

New-York, July 17, 1895.

STUYVESANT FISH,
GEORGE MOSLE,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.,
Bondholders' Reorganization Committee.

BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL,
Counsel.

JOHN H. RATHBONE, Secretary, 21 Broad St., New-York.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF

The United States Cordage Co.:

A plan of reorganization has been formed under which you have been invited to deposit your bonds with the Manhattan Trust Company. It appears to be the best of which circumstances admit. New money has to be raised, and no plan to raise it, except by a first lien, has yet been suggested. We have deposited our bonds and those we represent, and advise the prompt acceptance of this plan and the deposit of bonds under it as the only means, in our judgment, of averting further heavy losses. We believe that if the mills are closed and the business of the company passes to competitors, further disaster will result to the bondholders.

New-York, July 12, 1895.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
W. W. SHERMAN,
Prest. of Natl. Bk. Commerce.
G. G. WILLIAMS,
Prest. Chemical Natl. Bank.
DUMONT CLARKE,
Prest. Am. Exchange Natl. Bank.

HAIGHT & FREESE

BANKERS
AND
Commission Stock Brokers,
53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,
Bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 and 5 per cent. Commission 1-16.

Write or call for our "400 PAGE MANUAL," illustrated with railroad maps, giving complete information of all RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL properties, including highest and lowest prices for a series of 10 to 30 years of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton, and also the method of buying and selling on margin.

ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New-York National Bank references furnished. Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,132 BROADWAY, next to Delmonico's, near 26th St.

BOSTON OFFICE,
85 STATE ST.
DIRECT WIRES.

Dividends.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
57 and 59 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New-York, July 10, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed Monday, the 15th inst., and reopened Friday, the 2d of August. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
Brooklyn, July 15, 1895.
78TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar St., New-York, to stockholders of record on this date. C. C. LITTLE,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
63 William St., New-York, July 10, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this day, a dividend of Five Per Cent. was declared, payable August 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed from July 25 to that date.
GEORGE W. JONES, Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, July 16, 1895.

The Directors of this company have this day declared an annual dividend of 12 per cent. on the common stock of the company, payable on and after Aug. 15, 1895. Transfer books to be closed from July 23 to Aug. 15, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY,
Corner of Church and Worth Streets, N. Y. City,
July 18, 1895.

The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid Aug. 1. Transfer books will close at 12 M. July 20, and reopen at 10 A. M. Aug. 2.
D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

New-York, July 17, 1895.

Mr. F. O. DE BILLIER has this day been admitted to our firm.
DE BILLIER & CO.

Meetings and Elections.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, June 28th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Thursday, the 1st day of August next, to the Stockholders of record, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 6th day of July next, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 2d day of August next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, June 28th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on Thursday, the 1st day of August next, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed at noon on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 2d day of August next.

D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
New-York, June 28, 1895.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, Aug. 2, next. ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 20 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre; at 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda";) at 7 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.;") at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

AT 7 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, per steamship Castle-daude, from Philadelphia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Elliot; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Imperial Prince.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Colombia, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Victoria and Santos, per steamship Bellarden, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata Countries via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, must be directed "per Bellarden";) at 5 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Galileo";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Allianca, (letters must be directed "per Allianca";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for other parts of Colombia and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpan, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 11:30 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal.")

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS, &c.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 19 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Edenvale, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 19 and up to Aug. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM and 2 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 12, 1895.

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Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM		Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM	
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Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM		Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM	

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*Werra, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM	Kaiser W. II., Sept. 28, M
Kaiser W. II., Aug. 24, 9 AM	Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM

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BERLIN	Aug. 14	PARIS	Sept. 18
NEW-YORK	Aug. 21	ST. LOUIS	Sept. 25

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VALKYRIE'S BETTER FORM

Her Race with Britannia and Ailsa on July 6 Fully Described.

ADDITIONAL INSIDE BALLAST PLACED

There Was No Broken Water Kicked Up on Her Weather Quarter as in the Previous Race.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

GLASGOW, July 10.—The Royal Clyde Yacht Club, the old Thistle's "patron saint," started its regatta on Saturday, July 6, and its first match was an opportunity for Valkyrie III. to put herself on her best behavior and not give herself away as she did in the breeze of the 3d. The cutter had against her Watson's Britannia, and Fife's Ailsa, and she made a bad example of both.

The cutter in a good balloon-topsail breeze, steady throughout, with of course spells of freshening wind, sailed round the fifty-mile course in a style nothing short of marvelous. Britannia in the Clyde was quite able to hold Vigilant at every point of sailing, but Valkyrie headed Britannia and Ailsa from the start to the finish, and over miles of the course by true sailing was not less than one and a half to two miles ahead. The cutters under their great sail area could not have been doing less than twelve or thirteen miles an hour in the stronger streaks of wind, but Valkyrie was always adding something to her lead.

It was in the dead running over half the course that the challenger was not dropping the others as fast as she was doing on the wind, and it was on this point that Fife's Ailsa had certainly "the heels" of Britannia. The times all around the course showed steady gains for Britannia, but, as I have previously explained, the official times taken at the flagship are alone reliable. The times taken from other points are done at various angles by reporters who cannot say when a yacht is really square on a flagboat or a church steeple, and the usual mistake made is to time yachts on the wind passing a house or a chimney stalk without any reference to one of the yachts being a quarter of a mile to the windward of the others. The Clyde just now is flooded with cable reporters who have never been aboard a racing yacht and whose descriptions are quite misleading.

To explain the greatly improved form of the Valkyrie on Saturday, I learned previous to the race that some ten or twelve tons of lead ballast had been put aboard the cutter on the 3d, the day after the breezy race in which she behaved so badly. This extra weight, it might have been believed, would have put her down and spoiled her speed, but the effect of it seemed to be to keep her more on her floor going to windward and improve her speed. In running she did not seem to get away from the Britannia and the Ailsa so fast as in her light-weather trial at Rothesay.

One very noticeable effect was that the ballast put aboard had been trimmed well aft into the run, and as a consequence the cutter was not "boring" with the head, as she was doing in the lighter wind at Rothesay, and still more noticeable was the absence of the broken water the cutter was kicking up on her weather quarter on the breezy third. An old retired sea Captain who had nothing else to do than to watch whatever alterations were being made is authority for the putting in of extra ballast. From any one connected with the Valkyrie no information can be had, and crews of yachts have become so jealous that only misstatements can be got from them, especially about the cutters sailing against them.

After the stormy weather of the 3d Valkyrie's mainsail was stripped off, and a gang of Ratsey's sailmakers was set to work to get the sail into better shape, and on the fifth mainsail she was sitting beautifully. Valkyrie's tremendous spinnaker is still set up without stops to keep it quiet, but possibly before starting for New-York the crew may be drilled in sending it up in stops in Vigilant's fashion. A yachtsman was laughing at the Vigilant's spinnaker being set up with stops in the Clyde, on which I remarked, had Valkyrie II. set up her spinnaker with stops in New-York Bay in her last race with Vigilant, there was every chance she would have won the race, since it was Valkyrie's spinnaker getting foul that let the Vigilant pass her.

In the racing in the Clyde on the 6th the Britannia and the Ailsa crossed the line before gunfire. But Lord Dunraven, who is the pink of chivalry, hung on with the Valkyrie till the cutters had all a fair start. When they got the lighter Aeronaut mainsail flood tide was still running, and the Britannia and Ailsa made only a short trip, when they put about to port to stem the tide down the Dunoon shore. Valkyrie made a longer trip, and was fast leaving the others. She weathered the headland at Dunoon, while Britannia had to make a tack, and Ailsa luffed past to leeward of it.

A long trip on starboard was taken across the Clyde, in which it was quite noticeable that the Valkyrie was carrying her canvas better than the Britannia and better than the Ailsa. This was a reversal of what was seen on the 3d, when the Valkyrie was astern, laying over, and sailing in very bad form. Trips were made down the east shore to weather the Skelmorlie mark boat, with the Valkyrie always getting away, and the Ailsa and Britannia sailing so close match within seconds of each other. In the close fetch of six miles from Skelmorlie across the Clyde to Ascog flag boat the Ailsa, sailing better than she has been doing, dropped Britannia by 2 minutes 10 seconds, with Valkyrie only 3 minutes 25 seconds ahead of Ailsa in the twelve-mile turn to windward. It was a run back with spinnakers over nearly the same course in which the Valkyrie was always improving her lead, and the three finished the first turn by official time—Valkyrie, 1:32:48; Britannia, 1:45:00; Ailsa, 1:46:09.

The wind was on the whole lighter in the second turn, with breezes freshening up and shoving the yachts astern up upon the Valkyrie. Second jib topsails or flying were carried all round in both turns, which indicated the strength of the wind better than carrying club topsails. Indeed, better weather could not have been got for testing comparative speed, and the timing at the finish may be accepted as a fairly good index. The finish was: Valkyrie, 4:31:17; Britannia, 4:39:43; Ailsa, 4:39:08. I estimated the Valkyrie's speed in the lighter wind at Rothesay at twenty minutes faster round a fifty-mile course than the Britannia, although the Britannia was winner at Rothesay, but with the breeze harder at the Royal Clyde regatta it looks as if the Valkyrie was not quite so good as the wind freshened, due, perhaps, to the additional ballast. But, of course, the cutter wants some more finding out, and possibly some more ballast to keep her on her floor in breezy weather.

The verdict here, after the race on the 6th inst., is that it will take your Defender all her time to beat a cutter so much faster than the Britannia, which showed herself a pretty fair match for the Vigilant last year.

Inquiries regarding a possible bronze plate centreboard that the Valkyrie might be fitted with results in a statement by an authority likely to know that the cutter has no centreboard, and no equipment for one.

Lord Dunraven and Mr. Watson are both satisfied that no further trial matches are required, and that the Valkyrie will not be again raced this side of the Atlantic. In consequence, she has been taken to Gourock Bay, and had her canvas unbent previous to being taken to Glasgow to be docked in her builders' yard. Besides a general overhaul, the cutter will undoubtedly have her additional ballast properly fitted. The twelve additional tons of lead, more or less, will probably be cast into two "cheeks" and bolted through the present lead keel, which, of course, will give tons of stability over the same extra ballast stowed ten or twelve feet higher in the hull.

The iron work on the lower masthead needs some alterations, and this cannot be done without lifting out the mast, it appears. This will be done, and a fury mast shipped, along with other jury spars, for the Atlantic passage. The Valkyrie's mainsail has been much improved since her breezy race, but it is not properly stretched yet. However, this may be delayed till she is on your side of the Atlantic, since it is currently reported that she will start immediately for New-York.

Of course, the additional ballast shipped may add to the Valkyrie's load-water line, but Mr. Watson was smart enough to keep this in view by having the water line she was launched with shorter than the Britannia's. There is an outcry among innocent yachtsmen here about the Valkyrie's not being officially measured, but the New-York Yacht Club will attend to that. In the meantime, she cannot lift any prize she may have won here without her measurement certificate. There is some talk about a steel mast being made for her, since the steel boom is doing so well, but further information is wanted.

Fife's new Ailsa is getting into her Mediterranean trim. On the 8th, in a stout breeze, she was carrying her canvas as well as the Britannia, and shaping to windward of her around most of the course. But, of course, after three seasons of hard racing, the Britannia is getting outclassed—a position which her owner, the Prince of Wales, cannot afford to occupy. In the meantime, there is no talk of the Prince's giving a commission to Mr. Watson for another champion cutter. Some people seem to think that, if the Valkyrie III. is beaten by your Defender, the Prince may order another challenger, but the suggestion is hardly credible.

In the Clyde breezy weather, Fife's new forty-rater, the Isolde, is getting her winning record broken. Watson's new forty-rater, the Caress, and his last year forty-rater, the Carina, have English crews, and either the crews or the cutters have been giving the Isolde and her Scotch crew "fits." Watson's cutters are hard-weather boats, and their point is turning to windward in a breeze, but it has been noticeable that, while either the Caress or the Carina gives the Isolde its unwelcome company, the other cutter gets away with the lead. Yesterday it blew hard enough for jib-headed topsails, and the Isolde led the match in really bad weather.

The Niagara has had a bad time with Fife's Zinita and his new Eucharis. As long as either could hold on by the Herreshoff, she was humbugged by "weather bowing," or "blanketing," but on the 8th the Niagara slipped out from her rivals, and, turning to windward in an overpowering breeze, fairly whipped both Fife's new Eucharis and the three-year-old Zinita. The Niagara sailed a magnificent race, and her performance was the admiration of every one not suffering from the chronic antipathy to everything American.

The Mimine, a Bermuda-rigged two-and-a-half-rater, fairly welted the lugger-rigged rivals against her in the hard wind yesterday.

THE BIG SLOOP RACE.

Sailing Directions for the Defender and Vigilant on Saturday and Monday.

The New-York Yacht Club announces races for first-class sloops, to be sailed next Saturday and Monday, over the course outside of Sandy Hook, for a two-hundred-dollar cup for the winner, if two or more start, and a one-hundred-dollar cup for the second should four or more start. Entries for the races close Friday evening at the clubhouse at 10 P. M.

Such is the formal announcement of the Club for the races between the Defender, the Vigilant, and such other sloops as may wish to try conclusions against the two boats built to defend the title to the America's Cup, one of which has already gallantly done all that was asked of her.

The races will begin at 11 A. M., and the start will be made off Sandy Hook or the Scotland Lightship, as may be signalled. The club's Regatta Committee, S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Irving Grinnell, have issued the following sailing directions:

Course No. 1, (Letter E.)—From the starting line to and around a mark fifteen miles to windward, or to leeward, and return, leaving the mark on the starboard hand. Course No. 2, (Letter A.)—From the starting line ten miles to and around a mark, thence ten miles to and around a second mark, and thence ten miles to finish line, turning the marks on the outside of the triangle, to port or starboard, according as the yachts are sailing around.

Starting and Finish Lines.—Will be between a point on the flagship Sylvia, indicated by a white flag, and the mainmast of the lightship. The starting and finish lines will be at right angles with the outward and home courses, respectively.

The club has chartered the steamer Cepheus for the races, and she will leave Pier 1 North River each morning promptly at 9:30. Members can secure tickets at $3 each for each race day, this price including a lunch.

VIGILANT ON THE WAYS.

To be Cleaned and a Quantity of Lead Taken Off Her Keel.

The Vigilant was safely placed on the Boston dry dock in Erie Basin, South Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and her crew were immediately set to work at cleaning and polishing her bottom.

It was decided to take a ton and a half or so of lead off her keel back of the centreboard. The work of scraping and polishing the bottom was not a very difficult task, and before sundown the crew had the bronze bottom as slick as grease and shining like a new piano cover. Cutting the lead from the keel was not quite so easy, and it will take the greater part of to-day to complete that end of the work.

Capt. Barr was in the best of humor, and while he did not care to discuss the relative ability of the Vigilant and Defender, he wore a confident smile and said: "The Vigilant is all right. We race on Saturday, and on Sunday I will be able to tell you all about it."

The Vigilant is in full racing trim, and the crew do not even take their meals on board, as the attractive lighter Aeronaut of New-York was chartered June 1 for their accommodation, and has been fitted up as a dining saloon for the crew. It simply trails the Vigilant, and is at the disposal of the men at all times, even though they sleep on board the Vigilant.

The new hollow racing boom of the Vigilant, which is about 105 feet long by about 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, is lying on the dock, covered up, and carefully protected from any possible injury.

It is thought that by to-morrow evening the Vigilant will be in readiness to be removed from the dock.

There were many old water dogs on hand watching the process of cleaning and trimming the ex-cup defender, and while they admired her and felt that she would surely make a creditable showing they were nevertheless of the opinion that she would be no match for the Defender in a stiff breeze.

The work on the Vigilant was delayed somewhat through the tardiness of the workmen in taking the White Ladye off the ways at 7 o'clock in the morning. By the time they were ready for the Vigilant the tide was too low to put her on the dry dock, so they were compelled to wait until the afternoon.

Defender on Her Way Here.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—The Defender and Colonia were towed here this morning from Bristol by the tug Hattie Rogers. The tug Walter Luckenback had already arrived from New-York, and late this afternoon she took both yachts in tow for New-Rochelle. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Woodbury Kane, and Herbert C. Leeds are aboard. Nat Herreshoff is expected to join the yacht in time for Saturday's race.

The Defender will join the New-York yacht squadron on the occasion of its rendezvous and participate in all their runs and races.

CAPT. LEHMANN'S LETTER.

Cornell Not Blamed for Her Action in the Race with Leanders.

LONDON, July 17.—A letter written by Mr. R. C. Lehmann, Captain of the Leander Rowing Club, to Mr. C. S. Francis, manager of the Cornell crew, which expresses the feeling which is now generally prevalent among oarsmen, is as follows:

July 16.

My Dear Francis: I was able to assure you last Thursday, at Henley, after hearing your statement and the statements of your friends in regard to the position of the Cornell crew in this unfortunate dispute, that neither I nor any of my crew could blame Cornell for what occurred, and that any resentment previously felt would be banished from our minds. We were originally somewhat surprised, because we felt, first, that Cornell, seeing that Leander had not started, might have stopped and offered to come back, and, second, that, even after the race had been awarded to you, some proposal might have come from Cornell to waive the decision and row the race over again.

We should have expected an English crew to take this course, but your published statement of the reasons that induced Cornell to proceed, and of your racing customs, shows that your crew could not have stopped without, in their opinion, rendering themselves liable to disqualification. In view of this, I quite understand why Cornell did not propose that the heat should be rerowed. I also again express my regret that you had no place on board the umpire's launch, as we all felt that had you been on board the launch the dispute and ill feeling would have been entirely avoided.

I have so many American friends, and have always received such generous hospitality and kindness from Americans that it would cause me the deepest regret if there should have been any dispute between our oarsmen and Cornellia, and after what we have said there is no longer any dispute between us. I remain, with all good wishes, yours truly,

R. C. LEHMANN,
Captain Leander Rowing Club.

Testifying in Behalf of Eakins.

When the trial of Capt. Eakins of the Mercer Street Station, on charges made by the Parkhurst society, was resumed before Police Commissioner Andrews yesterday afternoon, William H. Flattau, an auctioneer of 54 University Place, took the stand in defense of the accused Captain. His place of business is next door to the Hotel Jerome, which Parkhurst agents characterize as a disorderly house. He said that the reputation of the Hotel Jerome was fair.

Policeman August Zimmerman of Capt. Eakins's command, who was accused of being the Captain's collector among the disreputable houses, admitted he took up the work of getting evidence and prosecuting illicit places because no one else would accept it. He had made thirty-one raids and arrested 250 females since he had been at the Fifteenth Precinct.

The trial was adjourned shortly after 7 o'clock to Wednesday morning next, at 9:30.

Hugh McLaughlin at Jamesport.

Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin and his family left their Brooklyn home yesterday afternoon for Jamesport, L. I. Heretofore Mr. McLaughlin has spent the Summer season at Greenport, and many of the leading politicians do not understand why he has made the change.

Jamesport is a much more quiet place than Greenport, and a number of the politicians who take a leading part in the affairs of the Democratic General Committee have made arrangements to Summer at Jamesport.

MARIA BARBERI BREAKS DOWN

Weeps and Bemoans Her Fate — Called Upon by a Countess and an Italian Priest.

Maria Barberi, the Italian girl convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of Domenico Cataldo, and who is locked up in the Tombs awaiting sentence, after having borne the strain of the trial remarkably well, broke down on Tuesday night, when she appears to have realized for the first time that she would be sentenced to death.

During the day she appeared in a dazed condition, but when night came she began to scream and sob in an hysterical manner, raising a commotion in the female prison. Matron Stone did her best to soothe the woman, but all night she paced her cell, wringing her hands and sobbing pitifully. Toward the morning she became quieter, but she appears utterly broken down and can scarcely swallow any food. She appeared yesterday the picture of despair as she sat on the wooden bench in her cell.

She had many visitors yesterday, and among them were several women. The Countess di Brazza, accompanied by Father Ferretti of the Church of the Transfiguration, called on Maria. The prisoner was talking to her parents at the time bemoaning her hard fate. The priest and the Countess conversed with Maria in Italian, and she appeared to brighten up considerably under the influence of the conversation.

The Countess said that she had become greatly interested in the fate of Maria, and would endeavor to interest influential persons whom she knew, in the matter, so that an appeal for clemency might be made to Gov. Morton.

Maria will be arraigned before Recorder Goff this morning for sentence. The Recorder has no alternative but to sentence her to death.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN WYOMING

Gov. Richards Asks the Government to Take Action.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day received the following telegram from Governor W. A. Richards of Wyoming, dated July 15:

Have just received a telegram dated Marysdale, Wyoming, stating that nine Indians were arrested, one killed and others escaped. Many Indians are reported here threatening lives and property. Immediate action on your part is absolutely necessary.

Gov. Richards states that he has received other advices by mail representing the situation as serious. The Indians are Bannocks, from Fort Hall, Idaho, arrested for the illegal and wanton killing of game. Gov. Richards asks if the Secretary can take immediate action for the protection of the settlers.

The War Department has telegraphed the dispatches about the Wyoming Indian troubles to Gen. Coppinger, commanding the Department of the Platte, who will cause troops to be held in readiness to move at a moment's notice if necessary. In the meantime he will send an officer to look into the matter from a military point of view.

The Indian troubles now in progress in Wyoming were anticipated by Gov. William A. Richards of that State, who recently wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, in which he stated that it was not want that led to the destruction of the elk and other wild animals, but the depraved appetite of the Indians, who consider an unborn elk calf a delicacy. Every year, he says, this matter comes up. The Indians begin in June and keep it up until the snows of Winter drive them off. The Indians also kill elk for their hides alone, leaving them bodies untouched. During the Summer the Indians do not hesitate to kill cattle also, and a conflict between the settlers and Indians may at any time take place.

He suggests that the Secretary instruct Indian Agents not to let the Indians hunt off their reservation, and that, when the passes to distant points, which they obtain ostensibly for special purposes but in reality to afford them the opportunity to hunt by the way.

TO MAKE A SIXTEEN-INCH GUN

Machinery for the Manufacture Being Prepared for Watervliet.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Ordnance Department of the army have commenced the installation of a sixteen-inch gun plant at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. The sixteen-inch gun lathes have been contracted for, and some of the largest, used for boring and turning, are now nearing completion at the shops of the contractors, the Niles Tool Company, Plainfield, N. J. This company has furnished the lathes for the eight, ten, and twelve inch guns.

No appropriation has yet been made for forgings for the sixteen-inch gun. The twelve-inch gun is the largest so far built by the army ordnance. In case a sixteen-inch gun is authorized, it will be necessary as the experience machinery for it has been ordered, it will be the largest piece of ordnance ever made in the United States.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 17—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. VERMONT, fair, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. MASSACHUSETTS, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southwesterly winds. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer in extreme southern portion, southerly to westerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, MARYLAND, and DELAWARE, continued fair weather and high temperature Thursday, cooler Thursday night, southerly to westerly winds. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, variable winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, EASTERN and WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, variable winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, INDIANA, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, showers, cooler, westerly to northerly winds. TENNESSEE, fair, cooler in eastern portion, variable winds. KENTUCKY, showers, cooler, variable winds. ILLINOIS, fair, preceded by showers in early morning, warmer in western portion, variable winds, becoming southerly. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, cooler in southeast portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. UPPER MICHIGAN, partly cloudy winds. WISCONSIN, partly cloudy, cooler in southern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, southerly winds. MINNESOTA and NORTH DAKOTA, showers, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, showers, cooler, variable winds. NEBRASKA, showers and cooler in northwest, fair in southeast portion, southerly winds, becoming variable. KANSAS, fair, light winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, westerly winds. MONTANA, showers, cooler in extreme southeast portion, northerly winds.

The pressure has risen in the lake region; it has fallen in New-England and the Northwest, and risen on the North Pacific coast. The temperature has fallen over the Northern plateau and slope; it still remains high on the Central and Southern slope, but has fallen in the upper lake region and Central Mississippi Vaney. It is warmer in the Atlantic coast districts. The rainfall in the past twelve hours is confined to Illinois, Florida, and North Dakota. The following heavy rainfall (in inches) was reported during the past twelve hours: Medicine Hat, 1.00. Showers are indicated in the Ohio Valley and northward to the lakes. Scattered showers are also probable in the Northwest. Lower temperature is indicated in the Ohio Valley and lower lake region, advancing to the Middle States and New-England by Thursday night. The temperature will remain high in the South, the Southwest, and on the Central slope.

THE UNITED SERVICE

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Col. John I. Rodgers, Second Artillery, one month's extension; Capt. Stephen Y. Seyburn, Tenth Infantry, twenty-three days' extension; Capt. William M. McCammon, Fourteenth Infantry, twenty days; Lieut. Clough Overton, Fourth Cavalry, fifteen days' extension; Lieut. Col. Meritt Barber, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Missouri, twenty-one days' extension.

—Lieut. George E. French, Fourth Infantry, in addition to his present duties, will report to the Governor of Idaho for temporary duty with the National Guard of that State.

—Transfers in the First Infantry.—Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, from Company B to Company D; Lieut. Robert H. Noble, from Company D to Company B.

Navy.

—Medical Inspector G. H. Cooke and Surgeon B. S. Mackie have been ordered to examination for promotion July 22, at Washington Navy Yard.

—Passed.—Assistant Surgeon S. L. Young has been detached from the Vermont, and ordered to the Franklin.

—Assistant Engineer L. McC. Nulton has been detached from the Philadelphia, and will take three months' leave.

—Assistant Surgeon R. K. Smith has been ordered to the Vermont.

—Ensign H. B. Price has been ordered to the Philadelphia.

—Ensign R. J. Hartung has sick leave to June, 1896.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Fine Financial Work by President Spencer in a Railroad Purchase.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—As the facts become known President Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway Company engineered a clever deal in acquiring control of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad. It is not often that one corporation secures control of another which is paying handsomely for nothing, and makes a good profit in the bargain. But that appears to be what President Spencer and his associates have accomplished, and the deal was the chief topic in local financial circles today.

It is not known definitely at what figures the Southern purchased the receivers' certificates of the Georgia Southern and Florida, but it is believed that the price ranged all the way from 88 to about 97. Each certificate is entitled to one bond, $200 of preferred stock, $200 of second preferred stock, and $200 of common stock.

As the Southern purchased the certificates only to secure control of the line, and as the stock entitles it to that, President Spencer began looking around for a purchaser for the bonds, amounting to between $1,800,000 and $2,000,000. Negotiations were opened with the Maryland Trust Company, and that institution formed a syndicate composed of some of the principal capitalists of Baltimore, and struck a bargain.

It is said that the price was in the neighborhood of 100. This would be 3 per cent. above the highest price paid by the Southern when it was accumulating the certificates, and would more than pay for both the bonds and stocks which the Southern secured, thus making the cost of control of the Georgia Southern and Florida line nothing to the Southern, which company has also netted a handsome profit on the original transaction.

The Georgia Southern and Florida, while in the hands of a receiver, earned considerably more than its fixed charges, and, under the plan of reorganization, it is reasonable to expect a large increase in earnings, both gross and net, now that it has been merged into the Southern Railway system. The Southern Railway Company acquires a valuable property, which not only gives it a direct line into Florida, but actually earns a surplus out of its own business.

Testing a Georgia Tax Law.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The appeal of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia by Comer & Hayes, receivers, vs. William A. Wright, Controller General of that State, has been docketed in the Supreme Court of the United States. It comes from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Georgia, and involves a construction of the Greer tax law of Georgia and of the charter of the Railroad and Banking Company. By the terms of the charter the capital stock of the company, representing so much of the railroad line extended from Savannah to Macon, was exempted from a tax in excess of one-half of 1 per cent. of the net income thereon; but counties and cities were authorized to tax other property belonging to the corporation situated within their limits at the same ratio as was assessed against other similar property.

Until the passage of the Greer law, in 1889, no tax other than the half of 1 per cent. on the net annual income was assessed against the railroad, and the receivers of the property contended that no other tax should be levied and collected. Judge Emory Speer, in an exhaustive opinion, reviewed the history of the case and examined the contentions of both parties. He decided, in effect, that the half of 1 per cent. tax on the capital stock set out in the charter was for State purposes only; that the cities and counties on the line were authorized to levy and collect taxes upon the real property of the corporation, and that the Greer law was constitutional. A decree was therefore entered, directing the receivers to pay $14,798, taxes for the year 1891, with interest at 7 per cent., from Dec. 20, 1891. From this decree and judgment the receivers appealed.

New Freight and Passenger Rates.

Two railroad meetings of some importance are scheduled for this city and vicinity in the coming week. The Executive Trunk Line Committee will meet here to-day to perfect a west-bound passenger agreement and to dispose of minor unfinished business. As was announced yesterday in The New-York Times, President Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio and "Big Four," acting for President Depew in the latter's absence in Europe, as Chairman of the Committee of Presidents of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee at the Oriental Hotel, Coney Island, next Tuesday.

The purpose of the meeting is to form a new agreement as to both east and west bound freight, and the appointment of a permanent commission absolutely invested with the power of rate making. The other members of the committee are Presidents Sloan of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley, Roberts of the Pennsylvania, Mayer of the Baltimore and Ohio, Thomas of the Erie, Caldwell of the Lake Shore, Seargeant of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, and General Manager Hays of the Wabash.

Northern Pacific and Great Northern.

Instructions have been given to the attorneys who were brought into consultation in the negotiations between the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern interests, to report upon the feasibility of uniting the two properties by means of a new corporation. The proposition abounds in difficulties, but since it has been suggested, it will be worked out. A way must be devised to bring the two properties under one control, without evasion of the letter or spirit of the Minnesota law which prohibits joint ownership in parallel or competing roads. If the attorneys shall prove equal to that task, the principals in the negotiations will consider the conclusions presented.

Southern Agents in Session.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 17.—Some unusual developments are expected to result from the meeting of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, now in session here to perfect details for the annual agreement. E. St. John of the Seaboard Air Line arrived to-day, and is participating in the deliberations. Some of the amendments recently proposed by Mr. St. John in New-York were defeated to-day. It is thought the meeting will result in making the association a perpetual organization. An adjournment is not looked for before Friday.

Objection to Changed Motive Power.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 17.—The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has filed in the Superior Court an application for an injunction restraining the Central Electric and Tramway Company of New-Britain from extending its tracks to this city. The steam railroad holds that the trolley road will parallel its tracks coming to this city. The trolley road will contend that it has full authority to build under the provisions of its charter, granted as a horse railway.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The earnings of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery Railway for June show an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent. over the same month last year. Orders for new steel rails have been placed. The receivers are now said to have money enough in hand to pay all floating indebtedness. The question of getting into Savannah will probably soon be acted upon.

—A section of the Rockaway Valley Railroad, running from Whitehouse to Peapack, N. J., was sold at public auction Monday, under foreclosure of a mortgage of $200,000, held by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York. The mortgagee bought it for $30,000.

—The stockholders of the Indiana and Western and of the Decatur and Southeastern Railways have voted to consolidate the two companies under the name of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western Railway Company.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company yesterday the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared.

—Gov. Greenhalge has appointed George W. Bishop of Athol, Mass., as Railroad Commissioner, in place of Everett A. Stevens, deceased.

Bonthouse for Columbia College.

At the meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday at the Arsenal in Central Park, John T. Pyne, clerk of the Columbia College Faculty, submitted an application in which Columbia College asked the privilege of building a boathouse on the Hudson River, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets. Mr. Payne said that the college proposed to spend $20,000 on the structure, and that it would be an ornament to that section of Riverside Drive. The Commissioners granted the application, subject to the approval of the site by the Superintendent of Public Parks.

CONTESTING HIS FATHER'S WILL

Henry Bruce King Wants More than $10 from the Estate — Proceedings Against His Stepmother.

The contest over the will and estate of Henry King, who died in April, was brought up before Justice Stover in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday.

Mr. King was the owner of the Prospect Hotel at Rockaway Beach, L. I. Henry Bruce King, the son of Mr. King, has instituted proceedings against his stepmother, Mrs. Mary King of 303 West Thirty-second Street, in the Supreme Court, for the purpose of obtaining possession of some of the property left by his father. He is desirous of examining Mrs. King as to the disposition and whereabouts of the property, in order to obtain possession of facts to incorporate in his complaint against her. Justice Bartlett, sitting in Brooklyn, granted an order some time ago for the examination of Mrs. King. The examination was to have taken place yesterday. Mrs. King's counsel applied to Justice Stover to have the order vacated on the ground that it had been improperly granted.

Justice Stover granted the application for the vacation of the order granted by Justice Bartlett, and Mrs. King will not be subjected to an examination before the commencement of the suit. Mr. King will have to frame his complaint without his stepmother's assistance.

Henry King left considerable property at Glen Cove and Rockaway Beach. In his will he left all his property to his wife, except $10, which he bequeathed to his son, Henry Bruce King. Mrs. King was made sole executrix of her husband's will.

The son proposes to contest the probate of the will, and says that three days prior to his death, his father conveyed the larger part of his estate to Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Work, for the nominal consideration of $1, though the value of the property was $10,000. The Works then conveyed the same property to Mrs. King for a nominal consideration. Young Mr. King says that at the time these papers and the will were executed his father was so ill that he could not properly understand what he was doing. He also says that his stepmother did not offer the will for probate until she was directed to do so by the Surrogate in Brooklyn. His grounds for the contest of the will are the incompetency of his father and undue influence.

Application will be made to the courts to restrain Mrs. King from disposing of the property of her late husband pending the proceedings, which have been brought by her stepson to set aside the conveyance of the property by his father a few days before his death.

TROUBLE ABOUT INSURANCE.

Dispute over a Mutual Life Policy Issued to Richard Worthington.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city made application to Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for permission to inspect the books and papers of the Worthington Company, which was placed in the hands of Joseph L. Little, as receiver, two years ago, for the purpose of discovering whether Richard Worthington, who was the President of the company, had paid certain premiums on policies of insurance held by him with money which he had taken wrongfully from the Worthington Company. The Worthington Company dealt in books.

Richard Worthington died in October, 1894, and among his assets were found two policies of insurance in the Mutual Life Insurance Company, one for $10,000, and the other for $2,000. Mrs. Worthington has assigned her interest in these policies to Receiver Little for the benefit of the creditors of the company. The policy for $2,000 has been paid by the company, but the payment of the $10,000 policy is disputed by the company on the ground that some of the premiums have not been paid, and that some of the premiums were paid with money taken from the Worthington Company.

Receiver Little opposed the motion for the examination of the books and papers, declaring that it was merely an attempt on the part of the company to delay the payment of the policy, on which, it is admitted, there is $5,000 due.

Decision was reserved.

WANTS HIS BROTHERS RELEASED

Thomas Diemer Objects to the Juvenile Asylum on Religious Grounds.

An argument was heard by Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the matter of an application for the release from the New-York Juvenile Orphan Asylum of two children of Mrs. Josephine Diemer, who died two years ago.

The petition for their release was presented by their brother, Thomas, who is only eighteen years old. After their mother's death the children were placed in charge of their uncle, who is a Protestant, and he placed the children in the orphan asylum, which is a non-sectarian institution.

Thomas Diemer asserts that the children were baptized and brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, and that in the Juvenile Asylum they do not have the opportunity of instruction and worshipping in that faith. Therefore, he desires to have the lads placed in a Catholic institution.

On behalf of the orphan asylum it was contended that there was no interference with the religious faith of any of the inmates, and that the system of instruction is not sectarian in the public system.

Justice Stover said that the petitioner was too young to have charge of the children, and he reserved his decision as to their transfer to a Catholic institution.

Edward Butler Must Stay in Prison.

Edward Butler of 25 Monroe Street, who was committed to the Tombs by Magistrate Kudlich on July 4, for brutally assaulting his wife, Mary, was taken before Justice Stover in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, and his discharge was asked for.

It was contended on behalf of Butler that the only evidence against him before the Magistrate was the affidavit of the policeman who had arrested him on suspicion of having beaten his wife. His counsel declared that this was sufficient to justify him in the Magistrate in committing him without bail. He had offered $5,000 bail, but had been refused.

In opposition to the writ, it was shown that Mrs. Butler is in Bellevue Hospital in a dangerous condition. Her skull is fractured, and her brain lacerated, and she is not expected to recover. The Magistrate had committed Butler to await the result of her injuries, and had set down the examination for yesterday.

Justice Stover dismissed the writ.

Now Wants Her Property Returned.

Mrs. Fannie S. Robinson of 342 West Fifty-ninth Street is suing her sister, Mrs. Agnes M. Schmitt of 509 Eddy Street, San Francisco, to recover property worth about $80,000. Yesterday Justice Stover of the Supreme Court granted her permission to serve the summons by publication.

Mrs. Robinson says that she was induced in 1890 to transfer to her sister real estate valued at about $75,000 and $5,000 in cash, under an agreement that the property would be returned to her on demand. Mrs. Robinson says the transfer was made when she was being sued by Mrs. Catherine Williams, and was at her sister's suggestion, so that no money could be collected should a judgment be found against her.

The slander suit resulted in damages for 6 cents in favor of Mrs. Williams. Since then Mrs. Robinson's sister has refused to return the property.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—The report of J. Woolsey Shepard, as referee, recommending the voluntary dissolution of the David Jones Brewing Company, has been confirmed by Judge Bischoff of the Court of Common Pleas. The capital stock of the company was $200,000. Proceedings for its dissolution were taken in November last, by the Trustees, representing more than three-fifths of the stockholders. The report of the referee shows that the debts, including unpaid judgments, amount to $61,742.12, while the value of the brewery is $94,500. The referee found the company to be insolvent, and reports that it should be dissolved.

—On the complaint of Acting German Consul Ferdinand Ritsch, Simon Gonschlor, alias Josef Schwenk, was held yesterday by United States Commissioner Lyman to await the receipt of evidence from Prussia, where he is wanted to answer for serious offenses. Gonschlor was arrested several days ago in Scotia, Centre County, Penn., where he was working in the mines. The complaint charges him with having committed arson, and with an assault with intent to commit murder.

RESOURCES OF TRUST COMPANIES

What Their Reports to the Superintendent of Banking Show.

ALBANY, July 17.—On Jan. 1, 1895, the aggregate resources of the trust companies, an abstract of whose annual reports for June 30 is here given, were $83,294,918. On July 1, 1895, the aggregate was $94,435,185. The surplus of these same companies was $7,949.34 on Jan. 1, and $7,689,839 on July 1. The abstracts from the annual statements show this condition and business:

	Contingent fund of Banks.	Manhattan Co.	N. Y. Security and Trust Co.	Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	Metropolitan of N. Y.	Knickerbocker of N. Y.	Atlantic of Brooklyn	Real Estate Trust Co. of N. Y.	Columbia of Brooklyn
Resources—									
Bonds and mortgages		$4,477,492	$7,653,435	$13,727,706	$35,471,440	$10,879,822	$11,881,478	$6,902,041	$3,078,032
Stock investments			$171,803	$826,431	$1

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

THE SALE OF ABOUT TWO HUNDRED LOTS UP TOWN.

F. M. Jencks Buys the Ottendorfer Property for $650,000—New Union Square Building.

One of the largest transactions of the season in real estate was concluded yesterday in the purchase of the Ottendorfer property of about 200 lots, extending from the Boulevard to the Hudson River, and between One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets. The property is not continuous but is in detached parcels. On the land are two dwellings with stables and an observatory pavilion. The property was owned by the late Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer, wife of Oswald Ottendorfer, and forms part of her estate. The purchaser is Frank L. Smith, who represents Francis M. Jencks. The price paid was $650,000.

Messrs. James L. Libby & Son have leased from the Van Buren estate 5 to 9 Union Square and the connecting property, 20 East Fifteenth Street. The site measures 77.5½ feet front on Union Square, 116 feet deep on the southerly side and 166 feet on the northerly side and 25.9 by 103.3 for the piece on Fifteenth Street. Altogether there are three pieces of ground. The purchasers will begin at once the erection of an eight-story fireproof building of limestone, buff brick and terra cotta front. W. H. Hume & Son will be the architects, and they will have charge of the construction of the building. The work will begin on Monday next in the clearing out of the ruins of the building formerly on the site, which was destroyed by fire. The new building will be ready for occupancy on May 1, 1896, and will be called the Spingler Building. The wing on Fifteenth Street will be available for banking facilities.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly has sold for Thomas McCee to Frank L. Smith, at $8,800, the lot 25 by 100.11 on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100 feet east of the Boulevard.

At Auction by the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold under foreclosure to F. M. Opdike for a party in interest the two five-story brick flats, 18 and 20 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, beginning 225 feet east of Fifth Avenue, each 25 by 100.11. They brought $26,100 and $26,200, respectively.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 37 and 38 Gramercy Park, east side, 39.5 by 147 feet south of Fourth Street, each 23.5 by 50, two five-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, $9,739.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, F. L. Donohue, referee, 722 to 728 West End Avenue and 253 to 257 West One Hundredth Street, forming an L, with seven four-and-one-half-story front and rear brick tenement dwellings 722, 724, and 726 West End Avenue each 20 by 50; 728 is 51.11 by 100. The street houses are each 15 by 100.11. The first mortgages are $14,000 on each of the street houses; $15,500 on 722 and 728 West End Avenue; $17,000 on 726, and $18,000 on 724. Also, lots 75 by 90.11, on north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 30 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. Due on judgment, $10,060.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis J. Donohue, referee, lots 127.6 by 100.8 on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, 368 feet east of Madison Avenue. Due on judgment, $51,820.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 312 and 314 Seventh Avenue, one-story frame coal shed, by G. Morton of 315 West Twenty-eighth Street, by Lessee Antone Somma; cost, $350.

No. 39 Great Jones Street, seven-story brick store and flat, by Joseph L. Buttenwieser of 27 Pine Street; cost, $55,000.

Nos. 240 and 243 West Twenty-third Street, seven-story and basement brick store and lofts, by William Brondell of 403 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; cost, $55,000.

No. 319 West Seventy-fourth Street, four-story brick dwelling, by E. M. Stiger of 323 State Street; cost, $28,000.

Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 58.11 feet east of Riverside Drive, four-story brick dwelling, by Norman J. Murray of 101 Willow Street, Brooklyn; cost, $25,000.

Riverside Drive, 81 feet north of Seventy-fifth Street, four-story brick dwelling, by Asa Hull of 209 West End Avenue; cost, $30,000.

No. 127 West Boulevard, by John L. Miller, alterations to a two-story brick store and office; cost, $125.

No. 222 Avenue B, by Daniel Swick estate, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $1,200.

No. 333 East Ninety-seventh Street, by Theresa Pottschalk, alterations to a five-story brick flat; cost $700.

No. 168 Avenue A, by Frederick W. Kerker, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $250.

Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, northwest corner, by Horse Exchange estate, alterations to four and three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $4,000.

No. 145 East Eighth Street, by the Stewart estate, alterations to a four-story brick office and salesroom; cost, $1,500.

No. 2 Cortlandt Street, by estate of A. M. Arcularius, alterations to three-story and basement brick stores and lofts; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, July 17.

VALENTINE AV, w s, 174.5 ft s of 180th St, 100x99.2x100.1x100; Ernest Sass to James J. Edwards..... $1

139TH ST, n s, 99.1 ft w of 7th Av, 19.2x99.11; David H. King, Jr., and wife to Ross Stillman.....

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, Wright estate, Fort Washington Ridge or Av and centre line w of 170th St, tract, bounded by aforesaid; George B. Ward and others to John O. Baker..... 10

JUMEL PLACE, e s, 288.7 ft s of Edgecombe Road, 50x90; August Heine to John J. Stephens.....

147TH ST, s s, 365 ft w of Brook Av, 75x — x70x4.6x —; Willoughby Weston and others to Matthew Coogan..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; James C. Weston to same.....

135TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Willis Av, 16x100; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, to Anton Rajette... 5,800

ROCKWELL PL, 925 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100; George Carter to Frederick Faulhaber..... 1

114TH ST, s s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 55.2x100.11; Charles Wilks and wife to Rachel L. Epstein and another..... 31,000

125TH ST, 344 East; Rebecca P. Coe and others to Grace P. Brant..... 1

LOT 385, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Ephraim B. Levy to Winslow E. Buzby..... 1

119TH ST, s s, 460 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Julius Lehmann, referee, to Thomas Hagan..... 1,700

ESSEX ST, 30; Moses Cohn to Karl M. Wallach..... 33,800

SAME PROPERTY; Moses K. Wallach to Moses Cohn..... 33,800

10TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Bleecker St, 25x95; Margaret Westervelt and another to John F. Barkley..... 13,000

27TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Henry C. Rover to Mary L. Scott.. 1

26TH ST, s w s, 111.6 ft s e of 6th Av, 15.9x98.9; Philip Sammet to William R. Montgomery..... 28,000

23D ST, 214 and 216 East; Edward Jacobs, referee, to James P. Keating..... 18,100

19TH ST, 109 West; Catharine Mahoney to Nelson Shipman, 1-5 part..... 1

2D AV, 692 and 694; Emanuel Simons to Frederic Simons..... 1

2D AV, s e s, 49.5 ft n of 25th St, 24.8x100; Adam Landfried and wife to Emma T. Landfried..... 1

66TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.2; William O'Brien and wife to the St. Nicholas Skating and Ice Company.. 27,500

11TH AV, 595; Michael F. Conway and another to Emil Wagner..... 11,500

69TH ST, 15 East; Joseph A. Blum and others, executors of Clara Blum, to Mark Hoyt..... 96,000

106TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Rachel L. Epstein and Bernard Wurzweiler and wife to Mary Wilson..... 18,000

112TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Philip Greipenstein and wife to Philip Leriah..... 1

123TH ST, 314 East; Grace P. Brant to Lucetta P. Goldsborough..... 12,500

115TH ST, 153 East; Theodore F. Hascall, referee, to Maria L. Mulhearn..... 6,600

7TH ST, n s, Lot 179, map of Unionport, 20x100; Edward J. Austin to Susan J. Browne..... 1,500

115TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 24.6x100.11; Stephen Philbin, referee, to Petrus D. Stafford..... 10,000

TERRACE PLACE, s e s, 54.6 ft s w of Benson St, 54.6x131x53.3x117.2; Lewis W. Gorman to Willard R. Staples..... 1

SUMMIT AV, e s, 200 ft s of Cross St, 25x100; George G. Freer, assignee, &c., of David A. McLeod to Annie Garrety.. 1,375

SUMMIT AV, e s, 110 ft s of Devoe St, 50x100; same to Charlton W. Trafe..... 2,850

OGDEN AV, w s, 110 ft s of Devoe St, 25x100; same to John F. Kaiser..... 2,400

LOTS 311 to 314, map of Section B, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Alfred Erickson..... 10

W. F. HOUSTON ST, 70 and 74; Viola Hahn to Adam E. Fisher..... 1

92D ST, n s, 62.2 ft e of Madison Av, 68.2x100.8; William K. Evereit and wife to William R. Rose..... 1

2D AV, s e s, Lots 69 and 70, map of Claremont, (Westchester;) James L. Parshall to Jeremiah M. Ridley, as executor, &c..... 88

7TH ST, n e s, 150 ft s w of 2d Av, 25x97.6; Sophia Katzenstein to Clara Bischof. 32,000

68TH ST, 31 West; Charles A. Baudouine to Annie Childs Baudouine..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 718; John M. Otter to Mary A. E. Brown..... 1

61ST ST, 29 West, also 718 St. Nicholas Av; William I. Brown and wife to John M. Otter..... 1

61ST ST, 29 West; John M. Otter to William J. Brown..... 1

RANDALL AV, n s, 75 ft e of Hill Av, 50x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to George Holl..... 850

JEFFERSON AV, s s, 50 ft e of Hill Av, 25x100; same to same..... 425

153D ST, n s, 483.4 ft e of Trinity Av, 16.8x103.6; Charles Hohl and wife to Otto Weitzel and wife..... 5,250

ARTHUR AV, s e s, 93 ft s w of Union Av, 25x87; Margaret Gray and Annie Enright to Johanna Enright..... 1

Recorded Leases.

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Frederick F. Proctor; s s of 58th St, 230 ft w of 3d Av, 65x100.5, 5 years..... $5,000

BROONNER, William, to Peter Benz and Mathias Adams; 472 7th Av, 3 years.... 1,560

KAMPF, Sidonia, to Ida Cometor; 232 Stanton St, 11 months, per year..... 297

MICHAELIS, Henry, to H. August Ficke; s e corner of Madison Av and 115th St, store, 5 years..... 1,200

PEARSALL, Margaret A., to Pauline S. Koellner; 445 2d Av, 5 years..... 1,500

PESTEL, Mary, to George Sternecker; 255 Avenue A, 3 11-12 years..... 720

TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE to William H. Church; n s of Barclay St, 77.7 ft w of Church St, 21.1x114.6x 22x114.6, 21 years..... 1,370

Recorded Mortgages.

BURMEISTER, Samuel, to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; s s of 146th St, 400 ft e of Willis Av, demand $4,736

BARKLEY, John F., to M. B. Bookstaver; 199 West 10th St, 5 years..... 10,000

BOEHM, Abraham, and others, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 436 5th Av, 2 years..... 100,000

BOWNE, Samuel W., to A. B. Scott; s w corner of Pearl and New Chambers Sts, 5 years..... 100,000

BROWN, William J., and wife to J. M. Otter; n s of 61st St, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 4 years..... 10,000

BAKER, John O., to Samuel N. Hoyt; w s of King's Bridge Road, adjoining J. H. Wright's estate, 3 years..... 150,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 385, map Van Nest Park, instalments..... 1,425

BARD, George W., and wife to Maria S. Hagerman; n e s of Rutherford Pl, 50 ft s e of Matilda Av, 3 years..... 2,250

SAME to same; n e s of Kossuth Av, 75 ft s e of Matilda Av, 3 years..... 2,250

CRANE, Charlton M., to J. F. Kernochan; w s of Ogden Av, 335 ft s of Devoe St, 3 years..... 3,800

COHEN, Moses, and wife to William P. Kelly; e s of Essex St, No. 30, 5 years 20,000

CALLAHAN, William, to J. F. Kernochan, as agent; e s of Summit Av, 110 ft s of Devoe St, 3 years..... 2,280

ERICSON, Alfred, to Bloomingdale Brothers; w s of Rome Av, 150 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years..... 10,000

ENRIGHT, Johanna, to Lena Matthias; s e s of Arthur St, 93.7 ft s w of Union Av, 1 year..... 200

FRIEDMAN, Sackman, and another to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 105th St, 230 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 12,000

FISCHER, Frederick, and others, to the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary; s s of 15th St, 280 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years.. 8,000

FISCHER, Adam E., and wife to Judson S. Todd and James J. Phelan; 70 and 74 West Houston St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 100,875

FRIEDMAN, Wolf, and wife to Joseph Friedman; s s of Monroe St, 156.7 ft w of Jefferson St, 1 year..... 1,000

GARRETY, Annie, to J. F. Kernochan; e s of Summit Av, 200 ft s of Cross St, 5 years..... 1,100

GOLDSBOROUGH, Lucretia P., to G. F. Brant; 344 East 125th St, 2 years..... 1,000

JENKINS, Ida L., and another to A. C. Hoxter; n s of 117th St, 100 ft e of Morningside Av, secures contract..... 1,500

KOTHE, Antonie, to Israel C. Jones; s s of 160th St, w ½ Lot 69, map of Melrose, 3 years..... 2,000

KAISER, John F., to J. F. Kernochan; w s of Ogden Av, 110 ft s of Devoe St, 5 years..... 1,900

KNAGGS, Robert L., and wife to Elliott Smith and others, trustees; s s of 97th St, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 10,000

KILPATRICK, James, to Frank Machauer; s s of 95th St, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 3,000

KEATING, James P., to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; s s of 33d St, 185 ft e of 3d Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 14,000

LIVERMORE, Harriet, to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of 85th St, 512 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 15,000

LANDAUER, Julius, to E. B. Levy; Lots 321 to 323, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 1,300

McCAFFERTY, Thomas F., and wife to L. V. Bell and another, trustees; w s of Catharine St, 54.3 ft n of Madison St, 3 years..... 13,500

MULLER, Jakob, and wife to Louise Isebling; s w s of Samuel St, part of Lot 117, map of East Tremont, 2 years..... 3,000

McMULLAN, Elizabeth A., to the Daily News Savings and Building Loan Association; s s of Fordham Place, 175 ft w of Grand Av, instalments..... 2,500

NEUENDORFFER, Charles, and wife to Rudolph Gross; s s of 147th St, 150 ft w of 11th Av, demand..... 12,000

SAME to Rudolph Gross; s s of 147th St, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

REILLY, Margaret, to the Daily News Savings and Building Loan Association; w s of Pinton Av, 144.4 ft n of Strong Av, instalments..... 2,800

ROACH, William, and wife to Egidius Harting; s s of 140th St, 225 ft w of Brook Av, 3 years..... 2,500

ROSENTHAL, Morris, and others to Hermitha Devorsky; 39 Forsyth St, demand. 2,000

SHERIDAN, William B., and wife to Mary Sheridan; n w corner of Morris Av and 159th St, and w corner of Avenue B and 16th St, 1 year..... 1,070

SILVERSTEIN, Pauline, to Flora Levy; w s of 1st Av, 19.8 ft s of 115th St, 2 years..... 2,000

STEFFENSON, Rosa, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 139th St, 99.1 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years..... 6,750

SHIELDS, Mary M., to Mary M. Shields, as trustee, &c.; s s of 83d St, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 28,500

THE ST. NICHOLAS SKATING AND Ice Company to William O'Brien; n s of 66th St, 275 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 22,500

THOMPSON, Walter E., to Hubert Van Wagenen; s s of 78th St, 75 ft w of West End Av, demand..... 65,000

VAN ORDEN, Howard E., and another to Edward Brenen and another; n e corner of 102d St and Manhattan Av, 1 year.. 8,000

WAGNER, Emil, and wife to Delia A. Gaughan; 556 11th Av, 3 years..... 6,500

SAME and wife to William Schweizer; w s of 11th Av, 100.5 ft n of 44th St, 2 years..... 1,000

WACH, William, to E. A. C. Partridge and another; e s of Franklin Av, 145.7 ft s of Jefferson St, 5 years..... 8,000

WILCOX, Walter, and wife to Henry Schopper; s e s of Daly Av, 320.5 ft n e of Tremont Av, 1 year..... 1,300

Assignment of Mortgages.

BLAIR, Caroline A., to William H. Payne..... $1,100

BLANKE, John C., to George Ehret.... 7,000

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURance Company to George W. Hodge, as Treasurer of the State of Connecticut.. 1

COLLAGHAN, Thomas J., to A. W. Hoyt..... 1

FINCK, Louisa A., to Emily Beaver.... 3,000

HILDEBRAND, Catharine M. E., to Dorothea Schumacher..... 4,000

HOCH, Frederick, to Elvina Quast..... 2,000

JUGLIS, Margaret, to M. S. Auerbach.. 14,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Edward Bell..... 38,000

SAME to K. R. Jackson and others, executors..... 17,125

NEUENDORFFER, Carl, to Rudolph Gross..... 1,000

PRESCOTT, Edward C., to Ida C. Prescott..... 1

SCHREINER, Joseph J., and another to Henry Bindewald..... 15,000

Lis Pendens.

CANNON ST, 60 and 66; Charles L. Cohn against Herman Rinaldo, (notice of attachment.)

BROOME ST, 161 and 163; Marks Grouse against Marx Konigsberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

135TH ST, n s, 75.4 ft w of 8th Av, 16.4 ft front; Edward A. Price, executor, against Theodore E. Foys and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SUMMIT ST, n s, 120 ft e of Anthony Av, 25 ft front; Reese B. Gwillim, trustee, against Leonora C. Jones and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 122.1 ft n of 23d St, 23.4 ft front; 21st St, n s, 190.6 ft w of 3d Av, 40.6 ft front; John R. Conway against Edward S. Conway and others, (partition.)

45TH ST, s s, 366.10 ft w of 5th Av, 16.4 ft front; Margaret J. Secor against Florence L. De Pauw and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

CLINTON ST, e s, 80.1 ft n of Delancey St, 19.11 ft front; John R. Pine, trustee, against Henry M. Greenberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

114TH ST, 352 East; Morris Rosenblum and others against Israel Frankel and others, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

WEST END AV, w s, 60.2 ft s of 93d St, 89.6 ft front; White, Von Glahn & Co. against William E. Lanchantin and Theodore A. Squier, owners and contractors. $297

117TH ST, 53 to 61 East; Francesco P. Bellotti against Tillie Smith, owner; John J. McDonald, contractor..... 2,075

UNION SQUARE, 41; John W. Dexter against Clarence S. Wadsworth, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 6,100

UNION SQUARE, 39; same against A. Jacot & Son, owners; Balthasar Diehl, contractor..... 125

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Talbott. 2—Richards vs. Stokes. 3—Matter of Miller.

Class VI.—4—Hatch vs. Zeller.

Class VII.—5—The Mayor, &c., vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 6—Mitchell vs. Mitchell.

Class VIII.—7—People, &c., vs. Bull. 8—Phillips vs. Lewis. 9—Grose vs. Shane. 10—Gould Roofing Company vs. Gilldea. 11—Noble vs. Fortmeyer. 12—Hastings vs. Hastings. 13—Dorff vs. Dorff. 14—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 15—Piza vs. Butler. 16—Campbell vs. Butler. 17—Fox vs. Freeburn. 18—Mather Bleaching System and Kier Company vs. Lawrie. 19—Zuckerman vs. Mayer. 20—Johnston Embossing Machine Company vs. Weir. 21—Haas vs. Swick. 22—O'Beirne vs. Bullis. 23—Stokes vs. Stokes.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term.—Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 12 M.

1023 Hox vs. Hox. 1024—Podeyn vs. Podeyn.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—John E. Lapp, Mary W. Munn, James G. Coffey, James G. K. Lawrence, Rebecca Allendorph, Ann Von Schaick, Bridget Reidy. At 2 P. M.—Wilhelm Fleckhardt, Eliza A. Knapp, William H. Mead, Patrick Cline.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lewis for the People.

1—Nathan Connors and others vs. Connors. 2—William Bowden vs. Meyer Schmidt. 3—Philip Barenberg vs. Morris Wasserman. 4—Matteo La Maida. 5—Max Kessler, alias Max Cassuce. 6—James Moriarty. 7—Domenico Abboncante. 8—Alfred H. Lopez, Jr., vs. Meyer Wasner. 11—Richard Josef. 12—John Connors. 13—James Lane. 14—Michael J. Finn. 15—Morris Wiener. 16—Nathan Eller, Harry Hosner, and Helman Fish. 17—Charles L. Juehne.

Pleadings—William Thompson. 2—George Walters, (2.) 3—Emile Scholle and Max Ansgberger. 4—James Kennedy and Thomas Ryan. 5—George Foltz (2) and Charles McDermott. 6—Nicholas Strauss and Patrick Forbes. 7—Antonio Manzuadis. Mary Cronheim.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine, Jr., for the People.

1—Frank Kernan. 2—Charles England and William Jones. 3—John Hart. 4—James L. Peters. 5—Michael Donovan. 6—John Murphy. 7—Daniel Smillie. 8—Annie Sluvach. 9—John Sinclair. 10—Philip J. Karl. 11—Thomas Donohue. 12—Walter Hall. 13—Joseph Culbert.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Hatch vs. Zeller —E. Blumenstiel. Matter of Purcell—James J. Neulis.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Hellner vs. Reid —Charles N. Morgan.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Birmingham National Bank vs. William H. De Forest, Jr.—John P. Davis.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Harriet F. Baker vs. William T. Messereau—Thomas J. Falls. August D. Krahmer vs. Richard E. Buckley—William J. Pyne.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

Wills of George F. Gregory, Bertha A. McCourt, and Henry Klapp. The accounting in the estates of Mary Day, Hopora O'Connor, Carl or Charles C. Frickenhaus, Christian Algero, Samuel S. Jones, Alexander Klingenberg, Helena Reisser, Sarah Corbett, Patrick McNeany, John C. Leahy, and Thomas Moreley. The administration of Mary Gallagher and Johannes E. Johnson. The guardianship of William A. Archer et al. No contested calendar.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Judgment for $7,047 was entered yesterday against Edward S. Dax of 51 West Thirtieth Street, in favor of the Echo Farm Company of Litchfield, Conn., for balance due on shipments of milk butter, &c., while he acted as the manager of the company's business in this city from October, 1890, to Nov. 30, 1893. The total shipments were said to be $110,000, and the company claimed he did not account for $6,169. He declared he was willing and had repeatedly offered to render a full account of all his transactions as agent of the company, but could not do so, as the company had taken away all the books of account.

—Two attachments have been received by the Sheriff against Bernard Webel, dealer in furniture, formerly at 173 Avenue D, at 173 Third Avenue and 1,097 First Avenue, one for $359 in favor of Louis Rosen and the other for $120 in favor of Morris Fischler. It is alleged that he sold out his business to an auctioneer in March last and left the State.

—Judge Bischoff of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday appointed William A. Pyne receiver of the business carried on by August D. Krahmer and Richard E. Buckley under the name of the Harlem Savings Bank, located at 222 East One-Hundred and Sixth Street, in a suit brought by Mr. Krahmer against Mr. Buckley.

—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey yesterday took charge of the place of business of Morris Becker, manufacturer of cloth caps, at 209 Greene Street, under an attachment in favor in favor of Leopold Oscher and an execution for $893 in favor of Solomon Loebel for money loaned.

—John P. Davis has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William H. De Forest, Jr., who is interested in the silk business at 473 Broome Street, on the application of the Birmingham National Bank, which obtained a judgment against him on July 15 for $3,180.

—Philip J. Britt has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Jennie B. Cook, wife of Dr. Irving J. Cook, druggist, of 883 Eighth Avenue, on the application of Fox & Fultz. The receivership is specially for a debt due her by the Niagara Fire Insurance Company.

—Judge McAdam of the Superior Court yesterday granted an order to show cause on Oct. 21 why the Parkside Land and Improvement Company should not be dissolved, on the application of Charles H. Young and other trustees. The liabilities are $1,950, and there are no assets.

—Thomas J. Falls has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings, for William T. Mersereau, manufacturer of brass goods at 257 Canal Street, and at Newark, N. J., on the application of Harriet F. Baker, a judgment creditor, for $6,877.

—Judgment for $20,250 was entered yesterday against I. Hamburger & Co., importers of leaf tobacco, at 174 Water Street, who failed on Feb. 28, in favor of the National Park Bank on four notes of the firm.

—Anthony Bourke, a grocer at 187 Myrtle Avenue, made a general assignment to William A. Glynn of 255 Vernon Avenue, yesterday. The preferences are for $1,400.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The New-York Dry Dock and Repair Company of Brooklyn; to do a general dry-dock, wharf, and warehouse business; capital, $250,000. Directors—Alfred F. Britton, James H. Dawson, and Samuel K. Probasco of Brooklyn.

Elmira and Gaines Oil and Gas Company of Elmira; to acquire oil and gas properties and deal in petroleum, crude oil, and gas; capital, $25,000. Directors—Thomas S. Flood, Howard H. Hallock, Boyd McDowell, J. Munro Shoemaker of Elmira, and George O. Holcomb of Troy, Penn.

Rhode Island Hay Crop Poor.

From The Providence Journal.

Dealers in hay in this city as elsewhere are feeling alarmed at the scarcity of the hay crop throughout the country, caused mostly by a continued stress of dry weather, and to some extent in Rhode Island and its immediate vicinity by the heavy rains of the past fortnight.

In Rhode Island the amount of hay is so small that it will not suffice the grangers of the State for their own use. Some of it is pressed and sent to the commercial centres. Occasionally a job lot of loose hay is exposed for sale on the bridge near Dyer Street by some rural producer, who has a small amount to dispose of, and hopes to get above the market price for it. But Rhode Island hay is too minute a crop to appear on the hay dealers' books. Among the Rhode Island farmers many had cut their hay and were drying it when the period of rainy weather set in, consequently the whole of the first cutting was totally ruined. Others were holding their standing hay for rain to bring it up a little before cutting, and for these also the value of the crop was much lessened.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Markets and Moderate Speculation.

TRADING MOSTLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Easier—Cotton Higher—Coffee Dull.

Grain was influenced early by the firmer cables and better Western markets, but reacted through local realizing and an easier tone to the Western dispatches, which caused free local liquidation and lower prices. Provisions were dull and easier. Cotton was firmer, but in light speculative demand. Coffee was dull and about steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	70¾@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	28 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	49¾@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.60	@$3.90
Flour, straights, Winter	3.85	@ 3.95
Cotton, middling, uplands	7 @	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	12.75	@13.00
Lard, Western steam	6.55 @	..
Beef, family	11.00	@13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	17 @	..
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@	4⅞
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7½@	8¼
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15½@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00	@12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake	11.05	@11.10
Lead	3.32½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ½@⅝c with the West, and on better Western markets, with cables firmer; declined 1½c on liquidation here and at the West, closing weak at ⅞@⅛c below Tuesday, with a moderate trade and mostly on local account....Spot was 3c lower, with a light trade....Sales, 2,000 bushels, including 1,000 bushels No. 2 red at 71⅝c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels ungraded red at 72c, delivered....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, 1⅜c over September, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 4c over September, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red afloat, 72¾c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 76¼c; No. 1 Manitoba, 76¼c....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 18,000 bushels; Pacific, 93,175 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 52,515 bushels; in the interior, 208,904 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ⅜c with wheat and the West; declined 1⅛c with the West and on local realizing, and closed weak at ¼c decline, with a dull trade....Spot was moderately active at ⅜c decline, with the close firm....Sales, 53,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 28,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1⅛@1¼c over September, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 1,500,000 bushels on 50¾@51c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels yellow at 51c, delivered....Receipts, 104,325 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 205,800 bushels; in the interior, 140,637 bushels....Clearances hence, 66,959 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 80,632 bushels.

OATS—Contracts advanced ¼c, fell ¼c, following corn and the West, closing steady at ⅛c decline, with only a light local trade....Spot were fairly active and firm at ¼c advance, with 100,000 bushels No. 2 mixed taken for export, on private terms....Sales, 92,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 32c; do, clipped, 33c; No. 3, 33c; No. 4 mixed, 28⅝c; 28¾c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3, 28c; rejected white, 30c; No. 2 mixed, 29¼c for 30,000 bushels; track mixed, 28¾@30c; track white, 32@39¼c for 60,000 bushels....Receipts, 56,700 bushels; exports, 60,000 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
July		@	..	70¾
August	10,000	70⅝	@71⅜	70⅞
September	2,575,000	71 3-16	@72 7-16	71⅝
October	30,000	71⅞	@72 5-16	71⅞
December	1,020,000	73¼	@74½	73⅝
May	10,000	76⅜	@77⅛	76½
Total	3,645,000			

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
July		@	..	49⅝
September	380,000	50¼	@51¼	50⅛
Total	380,000			

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
July		@	..	28½
September	115,000	27¾	@27⅞	27⅛
Total	115,000			

FLOUR—The general market was weak, but jobbers continued to hold off, and a light trade resulted....Sales of only 7,200 bbls in car lots; City Mills sold 3,025 bbls patents, 3,000 bbls clears, and 100 bbls fine, at quotations....Arrivals, 9,000 bbls and 4,901 sacks; exports, 1,107 bbls and 4,497 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 21,624 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.25@$3.30
No. 1	3.40@ 3.50
Clears	3.60@ 3.75
Straights	3.75@ 3.95
White wheat straights	@ 4.00
Patents	3.80@ 4.00
Special brands	4.15@ 4.25
City patents	@ 4.60
City clears	@ 4.40
City extras	@ 3.40
City supers	@ 3.40
City fine	@ 3.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@ ..
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	$3.10@$3.20
No. 1	2.90@$3.10	3.20@ 3.30
Clears	3.10@ 3.20	3.25@ 3.50
Straights	3.50@ 3.75	3.70@ 3.90
Patents	3.75@ 3.90	3.90@ 4.10
Special brands	3.90@ 4.00	4.15@ 4.30

RYE FLOUR—Weak and offered lower; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.50@$3.75; fancy, $4.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine, $2.80; Sagamore, $2.90; Cerealda, granulated yellow meal, $2.80@$3; white do, $3.10@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 75c; coarse meal, 95@97c; fine do, $1.05.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.55@$3.90; cut, $3.95@$4.30; ground, $3.50@$3.65, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.55.

RYE—Quiet; State quoted at 70c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 86@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Very slow demand at easy prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75

from carriers. There was no consumptive demand. Car lots of No. 2 sold at 43c. By sample that grade sold at 43½@44c. September offered at 39c. Receipts were 6 cars.

BARLEY was inactive. There was scarcely anything offered, and buyers exhibited no desire to obtain much. Poor to choice was quoted nominally 33@42c. September was nominally about 50c.

PROVISIONS—Offerings were too great for the demand in product, and lower prices consequently ruled in that market. The opening values held steady for a few minutes, the grain markets at that time showing an inclination to firmness, and holdings had reported partially firm. Some recovery from the inside was noted during the day, but pork closed with quite an important decline, while lard and ribs were not quite so much. There was no large or concentrated trade, the transactions being scattered and individually light. September pork closed at $17, 5c lower than yesterday. September lard 2½c lower and September ribs a shade higher. Domestic and foreign markets were easy. Liverpool quoted 3d decline in lard and 6d on hams. Receipts were fair and shipments lower. The cash market was fairly active at unchanged prices.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 65 cars; corn, 150 cars; oats, 125 cars; hogs, 15,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Vessel room was scarce, and the demand good at 1c for grain to Buffalo.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat				
July	66⅝@66⅞	67⅝@...	66 @...	66 @...
Sept	67⅞@68⅛	69⅝@...	67⅛@...	67⅜@...
Dec	70⅜@70½	70⅝@...	69⅜@...	69⅝@71
Corn—				
July	45½@...	46 @...	44⅜@...	44⅜@...
Sept	46 @...	46⅝@...	45¼@...	45⅝@...
May	37 @37½	38⅝@...	37 @...	37⅜@...
Oats—				
July	23½@...	23⅞@...	23¼@...	23⅜@...
Sept	23½@...	24⅛@...	23 @...	23⅜@...
May	27⅜@...	27 @...	26⅝@...	26⅞@...
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
July	$10.57½	$10.57½	$10.57½	$10.57½
Sept	10.90	10.90	10.65	10.70
Jan	10.70	10.77½	10.60	10.70
Lard, per 100 lb—				
July	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20
Sept	6.32½	6.32½	6.27½	6.30
Jan	6.20	6.25	6.20	6.22½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
July	6.07½	6.07½	6.05	6.05
Sept	6.15	6.20	6.10	6.17½
Jan	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.05

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was steady and unchanged; some bids from the other side were reported, but they were 10@20c under the market; No. 2 Spring wheat, 66@69c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@66c; No. 2 red, 66@69½c; No. 2 corn, 45@46¼c; No. 2 oats, 23¾c, nominal; No. 2 rye, 48c; No. 2 barley, 42@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.33, nominal; prime timothy seed, $6.85; mess pork, per bbl, $10.62½@$10.75; lard, per 100 lb, $6.20@$6.22½; short ribs, sides, loose, $6.10@$6.15; dry-salted shoulders, boxed, $5.25@$5.37½; short clear sides, boxed, $6.75@$6.87½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24; sugars, cut loaf, $5.31; granulated, $4.69; standard A, $4.56 per bbl; linseed oil, raw, 59c; boiled, 62c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	7,450	7,384
Wheat, bushels.	53,300	88,309
Corn, bushels.	128,575	53,510
Oats, bushels.	207,356	159,665
Rye, bushels.	8,500	1,250
Barley, bushels.	1,400	1,250

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 16½c; firsts, 15@16c; seconds, 12@14c; eggs were firm; fresh stock, 11¾c@11½c.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, July 17.—Spring wheat—Limits easier: No. 1 hard, spot, 64½c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 70¾c over New-York September; sales, 15,000 bushels No. 1 hard, 72½@73¼c, spot; 25,000 bushels do, to arrive, 1¾c over New-York September; closing: No. 1 hard, spot, 72½c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 71¾@71¼c; No. 2 red Chicago, 70@70¼c; 15,000 bushels do, choice, cost, insurance, and freight, 2c over September; closing: No. 2 red Chicago, 69½@70c; No. 2 Indiana, 72¾c; do, Holland, 73¼c; 3 extra red 70¾c; No. 1 white Oregon, 71¾c, store. Corn dull; No. 2 yellow, track, 51½@52c; No. 3 yellow, 51@51½c; No. 2 corn, 51@51½c; No. 3 corn, 50@50½c. Oats—No. 2 yellow, 50¾c; No. 3 white, 45¾@46¾c, store. Oats quiet; weak; No. 2 white, 31½@32c; No. 3 white, 30¾@31c; No. 2 mixed, 28¾c, on track; 3,000 bushels No. 2 white, store, sold at 31½c; 31,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 27c. Rye nominal; No. 2 new, 47c. Flour quiet and steady; unchanged. Milfeed strong; good demand; light offerings. Canal freights dull; wheat, 2c; corn, 1¾c; oats, 1¼c, to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 21,000 bbls; wheat, 72,000 bushels; corn, 65,350 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; corn, 43,000 bushels; oats, 11,000 bushels. Rail—Flour, 7,000 bbls; wheat, 182,000 bushels; corn, 202,000 bushels; oats, 100,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts, 1,810 bbls; shipments, 3,097 bbls. Bran easier; sales, east track, 63c. Wheat lower; receipts, 49,452 bushels; shipments, 30,501 bushels; July, 65⅞c; August, 65¼c; September, 66¼@66⅝c; December, 69¾c. Corn lower; receipts, 2,185 bushels; shipments, 22,920 bushels; July, 41¾c; September, 42c; December, 33⅝c. Oats lower; receipts, 8,800 bushels; shipments, 16,000 bushels; July, 23¾c; September, 22⅝c; May, 27¼c. Rye nominally steady. Whisky, $1.24. Provisions—Pork—standard mess, $11. Lard—Prime steam, 6c; choice, 6@6.10c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6⅞c; short clear, 7c. Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¼c; short clear, 6¾c. High wines steady at $1.26. Hay quiet but inactive; Missouri and Illinois timothy, 10c; combing and clothing, 15@15½c; coarse and braid, 15@15½c; medium clothing, 14½@14¾c; low and cotted, 12@13c; fine medium, 12@12½c; light fine, 11@12c; heavy fine, 9½@10c; slightly burry, 11@11½c; hard burry, 8½c; Southern hard burry, 6¾c; Texas and Arkansas medium, 13@14c; coarse and low, 8@11c; fine medium, 10@12c; light fine, 9@10c; fine, heavy, sandy and heavy, 6@7c. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾ c.b, 4¾c; 2 lb, 5c; 2¼ lb, 5¾c. Iron ties, 65c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead quiet, but steady at 3.12½c. Spelter dull; sale, one car at 3.40c.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—Wheat in store opened firm, and advanced ½c under the influence of favorable European advices, and reports of damage to Spring wheat by the hot weather; September opened at 68¾c, advanced to 69c, fell to 68c, and closed at 68¾c; cash was entirely nominal; ½c below September; sample wheat quiet and nominally steady, with a light supply; No. 1 Northern, 71½c; No. 2 red Winter, 5c below September. No. 2 Spring at September prices to 2c above. Sample barley in light supply and demand; ½c lower; No. 2, on track, 47½@48c. Oats ¼c higher, and in fair local and shipping demand; No. 3 white, 27½@28c; No. 3, 27½@28c. Rye nominally steady. In the absence of offerings, and No. 1, in store, is quoted at 54½c. Flour very dull, and prices are entirely nominal. Millstuffs in fair supply and dull, ranging at $13.25@$13.50 for sacked bran, $14.25@$14.50 for standard middlings, and $15.50@16 for white. Provisions higher; mess pork, $10.70 cash and $10.80 September. Prime steam lard, $6.20 cash and $6.30 September. Receipts—Flour, 12,500 bbls; wheat, 6,500 bushels; corn, 2,600 bushels; oats, 3,000 bushels; barley, 1,600 bushels; rye, 2,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,576 bbls.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 17.—Flour market quiet; liberal receipts. Winter patents, $3.75@$3.85; do, fancy, $3.40@$3.60; do, family, $3.05@$3.20; do, Spring patent, $3.70@$3.90; do, fancy, $3.30@$3.50; do, family, $2.90@$3.15. Rye flour—Northwesten, $3.20@$3.40; do, city, $3.25@$3.45. Wheat market very firm; No. 2 red, track, 67@67½c. Corn freely offered; market quiet; mellow car, track, 47@49c; No. 2 mixed, track, 47c; No. 2 white, track, 48½c. Oats—Market weak; light demand; rejected, 24½c; No. 2 mixed, track, 26½@27c; No. 2 white, track, 28½c. Pork—Market dull and unchanged. Lard weak; light demand; steam lard, 6¾c; kettle lard, 6¾c; prime steam quiet and weak at 6¾c. Bacon dull and lightly demanded; loose shoulders, 5½c; loose short rib sides, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salted meats dull and weak; loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short rib sides, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Eggs dull; light demand; liberal receipts; market steady; fresh nearby, 9c. Whisky quiet and easy; sales, 523 bbls at $1.23.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 17.—Wheat was dull and the market dragged the whole day; September, which was well supported in this market, and same of the traders are a little mixed as to where the orders come from; September opened at 64⅝c and closed at 64@64¼c, 1 cent below the high point of December, opened at 66¾c and did not closed at 66c, the range being 66@66⅝c; there was a light cash trade; receipts, 45 cars; shipments, 33 cars; on track, No. 1 hard, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, 66¼c; No. 2 Northern, 64¼c. Corn—Market was easy; No. 3, 43½c. Oats—Market steady; No. 3 white, 24½@25c; No. 3, 24@24½c. Flour steady at $3.50@$4 for patents; $2.60@$3.10 for bakers; production, 25,000 bbls; shipments, 25,040 bbls. Bran and shorts—Market firm for bran at $114@$11.50; sacks, $12.25@$13.50; shorts, common, bulk, $13@$13.50; middlings, bulk, $14@$14.50.

DULUTH, July 17.—The weakness of other markets and the failure of the outside to show up a demand caused a very dull market for wheat here to-day. The close showed cash down a whole cent, and the options ¾c. The closes: No. 1 hard, cash, 68¾c; July 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67¾c; July 67¾c; September, 65¾c, bid; December, 67¾c, asked; No. 2 Northern, cash, 64¾c; No. 3 Northern, cash, 59¾c; rejected, cash, 57¾c; No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c; receipts, 72,445 bushels; shipments, 80,000 bushels; inspected, 76 cars; last year, 162 cars.

PEORIA, July 17.—Corn—Receipts, 12,750 bushels; shipments, 6,750 bushels; market firmer and higher; No. 2, 45¾c; No. 3, 45¼c. Oats—Receipts, 30,000 bushels; shipments, 66,250 bushels; market steady; No. 2 white, 25½@26c; No. 3 white, 25¼@25½c. Rye—Receipts, 600 bushels; shipments, 600 bushels; dull and nominal. Whisky—Market firm; finished goods, $1.23.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, July 17.

BEEVES—Receipts, 144 cars, or 2,572 head; 67 cars for exporters and city slaughterers, and 77 cars for the market; making, with 5 cars in yesterday, 82 cars to be sold, of which 74 cars were on sale at Jersey City. Trade opened sluggish at a decline of 10@15c from all grades of steers, ruled dull to the finish, and closing prices on common grass cattle were 25c off from Monday; light grass bulls also still further declined 1@2c; cows were about steady; 7½ cars of distillery-fed steers were to sell at a late hour; exporters purchased 128 beeves; poor to choice grass and corn fed native steers sold at $3.70@$5.70 for 1,040 lb.; distillery-fed cattle at $4@$5.32½; cows and stags at $2.05@$3.25; bulls at $2@$3.25; cows at $1.90@$3.60, and at $86@$11 head. City-dressed beef sides had a fair demand at 6¾@8¾c for native carcasses, and 5¾@6¾c for Texas beef. Latest private cable advices quote refrigerator beef steady at London, and selling at 8½@9½c lb; at Liverpool best qualities quoted at 9¾c; American steers slow at 10½@10¾c; estimated dressed weight, sinking the offal; American sheep dull at 10¾@12c, dressed weight. The Europe carries to London 229 cattle for M. Goldsmith and 100 head for D. H. Sherman; the St. Louis, sailing for Southampton, took out to-day 1,840 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company and 500 quarters for D. H. Sherman; the Rialto, 136 cattle for M. Goldsmith, and to-morrow the same party will load the Exeter City for Bristol with 150 cattle.

SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—17 Ohio steers, 1,358 lb average, at $5.40 100 lb; 12 do, 1,219 lb, at $5.40; 13 do, 1,258 lb, at $5.20; 16 do, 1,250 lb, at $5; 18 do, 1,270 lb, at $5; 19 do, 1,307 lb, at $4.80; 11 do, 1,086 lb, at $4.65; 22 do, 1,189 lb, at $4.60; 9 do, 1,172 lb, at $4.60; 15 do, 1,150 lb, at $4.55; 6 do, 1,091 lb, at $4.55; 17 do, 1,060 lb, at $4.10; 3 bulls, 833 lb, at $2.10; 3 do, 870 lb, at $2.20; 4 cows, 1,022 lb, at $2.35; 11 do, 895 lb, at $2.50; 5 do, 970 lb, at $2; 27 do, 704 lb, at $1.80. SHERMAN & CULVER—17 Ohio steers, 1,436 lb, at $5.70; 16 do, 1,452 lb, at $5.60; 18 do, 1,278 lb, at $5.20; 18 do, 1,368 lb, at $5.10; 1 do, 1,220 lb, at $4.25; 21 Indiana do, 1,375 lb, at $5.10; 12 Virginia do, 1,300 lb, at $5; 18 do, 1,360 lb, at $5; 17 Illinois do, 1,456 lb, at $5.55; 17 do, 1,590 lb, at $5.55; 17 do, 1,399 lb, at $5.47½; 17 do, 1,301 lb, at $5.40; 16 do, 1,325 lb, at $5.35; 18 do, 1,366 lb, at $5.30; 1 do, 1,300 lb, at $5.25; 18 do, 1,333 lb, at $5.20; 1 do, 1,239 lb, at $5; 18 do, 1,225 lb, at $4.90; 1 heifer, 1,240 lb, at $4.70; 1 ox, 1,470 lb, at $4.25; 1 do, 1,400 lb, at $3.75. A. SANDBERS—17 Ohio steers, 1,310 lb, at $5.35; 18 do, 1,336 lb, at $5.30; 18 do, 1,286 lb, at $5.25; 13 do, 1,296 lb, at $5.20; 23 do, 1,323 lb, at $5.02½; 1 do, 1,430 lb, at $5; 19 do, 1,154 lb, at $4.75; 6 do, 1,073 lb, at $3.90; 19 Virginia do, 1,231 lb, at $4.75; 17 do, 1,237 lb, at $4.75; 8 stags, 1,162 lb, at $5.25; 3 oxen, 1,263 lb, at $3.75; 20 do, 1,200 lb, at $3; 3 do, 1,120 lb, at $2.05; 2 bulls, 1,190 lb, at $3.25; 2 do, 1,500 lb, at $2.60; 2 do, 1,955 lb, at $2.60; 1 do, 1,070 lb, at $2; 22 do, 1,115 lb, at $3.60; 2 do, 905 lb, at $2.90; 10 do, 973 lb, at $2.80; 9 do, 888 lb, at $1.85; 2 do, 740 lb, at $1.80. NEWTON & GUY—18 Indiana steers, 1,253 lb, at $5.25; 18 do, 1,252 lb, at $5.15; 2 do, 1,055 lb, at $4.25; 17 Ohio do, 1,318 lb, at $5.10; 20 do, 1,276 lb, at $4.80; 20 outside Kentucky stillers, 1,184 lb, at $4.90; 14 Virginia steers, 1,346 lb, at $5.25; 5 oxen, 1,470 lb, at $4.15; 7 state bulls, 1,043 lb, at $2.40; 1 cow, 1,090 lb, at $2.05; 13 do, 939 lb, at $2.15; 1 do, 980 lb, at $1.60. S. W. SHERMAN—20 Illinois steers, 1,320 lb, at $5.40; 18 do, 1,329 lb, at $5.35; 16 do, 1,289 lb, at $5.30; 18 do, 1,269 lb, at $5.05. J. BLUMBERG & SON—24 distillery-fed Kentucky steers, 1,184 lb, at $5.32½. N. GOLDSMITH—11 Kentucky stillers, 1,065 lb, at $4.65; 2 do, 1,085 lb, at $4.40; 21 do, 1,176 lb, at $4.05; 1 bull, 1,220 at $2.75. S. JUDD & CO.—2 State oxen, 1,255 lb, at $4.05; 4 do, 1,382 lb, at $3; 2 steers, 1,075 lb, at $3.70; 5 bulls, 900 lb, at $2.45; 1 do, 930 lb, at $2.40; 15 do, 936 lb, at $2.30; 10 do, 943 lb, at $2.25; 12 do, 783 lb, at $2.15; 3 do, 843 lb, at $2.10; 1 cow, 810 lb, at $2. J. DUCEY—19 Western steers, 1,507 lb, at $5.15; 19 do, 1,133 lb, at $4.90; 2 State do, 1,140 lb, at $4; 2 oxen, 1,530 lb, at $3.75; 1 ox, 1,350 lb, at $2.80; 15 bulls, 1,286 lb, at $2.75; 9 do, 710 to 1,320 lb, at $2.20 @$2.70; 1 cow, 880 lb, at $2.25; 2 do, 875 lb, at $2; 25 do, 755 lb, at $1.80. HUME & MULLEN—Bulls, 440 lb, at $2.25; 4 bulls, 800 to 1,075 lb, at $2.25@$2.40; 13 do, 817 lb, at $2.20; 1 do, 430 lb, at $2; 11 cows, 874 lb, at $2.35; 2 do, 990 lb, at $2.25; 1 do, at 811 head; 2 do, at $8. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—9 bulls, 640 lb, at $2.15. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—8 bulls, 947 lb, at $2.25; 2 do, 760 lb, at $2; 2 cows, 950 lb, at $2; 14 do, at $8.25 head. G. DILLENBACK—1 ox, 1,380 lb, at $3.80; 1 cow, at $12.50.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 150 head, of which 102 head for sale. Demand active for all grades of fresh cows and prices firm at $2@$3, and higher for good stock; all sold promptly at $20@$50 for poor to choice, and an extra milker or two brought $55.—SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—13 fresh cows at $30@$40 head; 2 do for $50. J. G. CURTIS—3 cows at $30@$42 head. P. McCABE—8 fresh cows at $30@$42 each. HUME & MULLEN—2 fresh cows at $35 each.

CALVES—Receipts, 4,080 head, all for the market, and, counting the stock held over yesterday, there were about 4,200 head on sale. Veals opened about steady, but sold slowly, and closed 50c lower; buttermilks in moderate supply and fully 25c higher; the pens were finally cleared; poor to choice veals sold at $4.50@$6.50 100 lb; a few extra selected do at $6.62½@$7; 100 lb; a few extra selected do at $6.62½@$7; culls at $3.50@$4.50; fed calves at $2.50@$3.75; culls at $3.25@$5.50; dressed calves weak at 7@10c for city-dressed veals, 6½@9c for country-dressed, 4½@6c for little calves, and 5@5½c for dressed buttermilks.—SALES.—S. JUDD & CO.—20 veals, 147 lb average, at $7 100 lb; 279 do, 120 veals, 147 lb average, at $7 100 lb; 279 do, 148 lb, at $6.50; 130 do, 158 lb, at $6.37½; 137 do, 155 lb, at $6.25; 65 do, 164 lb, at $6; 7 do, 131 lb, at $5; 106 cull veals and fed calves, 191 do, 61 lb, at $5.50; 93 do, 65 lb, at $5.50; 190 do, 61 lb, at $5.25; 21 do, 57 lb, at $4; 277 Virginia do, 60 lb, at $4.90; 266 Buffalo do, 61 lb, at $4.25; 25 Kentucky sheep, 106 lb, at $4; 8 do, 120 lb, at $4.25. M. COLLINS—239 Buffalo lambs, 64 lb, at $5.25; 291 Virginia do, 65 lb, at $5.25; 246 do, 62 lb, at $5.25; 158 do, 61 lb, at $5.25; 248 Buffalo sheep, 98 lb, at $3.75; 216 do, 77 lb, at $3.50; 11 Virginia do, 72 lb, at $3; 210 do, 76 lb, at $2.50. J. H. WILKERSON—85 Kentucky lambs, 66 lb, at 86; 11 do, 61 lb, at $5; 112 do, 66 lb, at $5.37½; 235 do, 61 lb, at $5.25; 222 do, 67 lb, at $5.25; 250 do, 62 lb, at $4.75; 250 do, 62 lb, at $4.50; 115 Ohio sheep, 92 lb, at $4.25; 60 do, 87 lb, at $4; 123 do, 81 lb, at $4; 29 do, 77 lb, at $3.75; 53 do, 78 lb, at $3.50; 200 do, 83 lb, at $2.62½; 15 culls, 72 lb, at $2; 10 Kentucky sheep, 106 lb, at $4 7 do, 111 at $3. S. SANDERS—288 Ohio lambs, 61 lb, at $5; 197 West Virginia do, 62 lb, at $5; 100 Ohio sheep, 88 lb, at $3.75. D. TARRINGTON—245 Kentucky lambs, 61 lb, at $5.25; 262 do, 57 lb, at $5.12½; 101 Western sheep, 95 lb, at $3.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—23 State lambs, 59 lb, at $4.50. G. DILLENBACK—63 State lambs, 61 lb, at $5; 43 do, 58 lb, at $4.75; 43 State lambs, 43 lb, at $5.50; 7 do, 60 lb, at $5.25; 5 do, 50 lb, at $5; 4 sheep, 125 lb, at $4.25; 9 do, 107 lb, at $4; 48 do, 82 lb, at $3.50. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—6 State sheep, 103 lb, at $3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 23¼ cars, or 3,514 head, of which 4 cars were on sale. Feeling firm and the reported sales were at $5.60@$5.70 100 lb. Country-dressed firm at Tuesday's quotations.—SALES.—G. DILLENBACK, late Tuesday—20 State hogs, 192 lb average, at $5.70 100 lb; 19 do, 207 lb, at $5.65. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—13 State hogs, 173 lb, at $5.65. J. M. WILKERSON—30 hogs, 176 lb, at $5.70; 2 do, 310 lb, at $5. M. COLLINS—42 State hogs, 163 lb, at $5.60; 4 do, 275 lb, at $5. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—8 State hogs, 174 lb, at $5.70.

BUFFALO, July 17.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,040 head; total for week thus far, 8,720 head; for same time last week, 10,766 head; consigned through, 1,980 head; to New-York, 640 head; on sale, 60 head; the market, early, was steady and firm for good fat cattle, but slow and "dragging" for all kinds of common; market closed steady; bulk of offerings sold; choice fat steers, $5.25@$5.30; good fat cows, $3@$3.40; common to fair, $2@$2.95. Veals—Good to choice, $4.50@$5; light, common to fair, $3.25@$4.25. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,560 head; total for week thus far, 23,910 head; for same time last week, 25,670 head; consigned through, 990 head; to New-York, 1,500 head; on sale, 1,600 head; market opened active and 10c to 15c higher for light grades and Yorkers, while mediums and heavy were dull and 10c lower; market closed 10c to 15c lower for light grades and very dull for heavy, with a few decks of late arrivals of both unsold; Yorkers, $5.70@$5.75; a few fancy, $5.80; good mixed packers, (170 to 180 lb,) $5.70@$5.75; good mediums, $5.50; heavy, 200 lb, $5.50; roughs, $4.75@$5.10; stags, $3.75@$4.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,500 head; total for week thus far, 25,750 head; for same time last week, 21,475 head; consigned through, 400 head; to New-York, 600 head; on sale, 2,500 head; market opened steady and firm for handy sheep and wethers, while lambs were slow and weak; market closed very dull for lambs, with some unsold, but steady for sheep, with all sold; good mixed sheep, $3@$3.50; handy wethers, $3.65@$4; cull to fair sheep, $1.75@$2.75; good to prime lambs, $4.75@$5.50; light to fair, $3.75@$4.50; culls and common, $2.50@$3.25.

EAST LIBERTY, July 17.—Cattle—Receipts light to-day; market firm; prime, $5.30@$5.50; good, $4.50@$4.80; good butchers', $4.10@$4.30; rough fat, $3@$4. Hogs—Receipts light; market steady; medium Philadelphias, $5.50@$5.55; best mixed and Yorkers, $5.40@$5.50; common to fair Yorkers, $5.20@$5.35; rough, $4@$5. Sheep—Supply fair; export, $4.10@$4.35; extra, $3.60@$3.80; good, $2.90@$3.30; fair, $1.75@$3.25; common sheep, 75c@$1; best lambs, $3.60@$3.80; good, $2.85@...; common to fair, $1.50@$2.50; Spring lambs, $...@$5.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800 head; native market steady to dull; Texas market strong and prices 5c higher; Texas steers, $3@$4.25; Texas cows, $2@$3.30; native steers, $3.40@$5.40; stockers and feeders, $2.30@$4.10. Hogs—Receipts, 2,528 head; market strong and prices 5c to 10c higher; packers', $4.75@$5.25; butchers', $5.15@$5.25; Yorkers, $5.15@$5.30. Sheep—Receipts, 2,516 head; market dull and dragging; prices unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 17.—There was only a moderate supply of cattle on sale to-day, but the requirements of buyers were not large and prices ruled weak. Hogs were scarce, but Chicago packers were holding off, for which reason heavy grades displayed weakness and were 5c lower, while light ones were firm and 5c higher, owing to a good shipping demand. There was an active demand for sheep and prices were stronger.

CATTLE—Receipts, 12,500 head; extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.20@$5.30; choice to prime 1,300 to 1,400 lb steers, $5.25@$5.30; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.75@$5.20; common to medium steers, 900 to 1,200 lb, $3.30@$4.70; bulls, choice to extra, $3@$3.75; bulls, poor to good, $1.75@$2.75; feeders, 900 to 1,100 lb, $3.15@$4; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.25@$3.15; cows and heifers, extra, $4@$4.50; cows, fair to choice, $2.60@$3.75; cows, poor to good canners, $1.50@$2.50; veal calves, good to choice, $4.50@$5.50; veal calves, common to fair, $2.25@$4.25; Texas steers, $3.00@$4.75; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $2.25@$3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 16,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.65@$5.25; common to choice mixed, $4.75@$5.25; choice assorted, $5.20@$5.30; light, $5.20@$5.40; pigs, $4.20@$5.

SHEEP—Receipts, 10,000 head; inferior to choice, $1.75@$4.50; lambs, $3.25@$5.60.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 17—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 77s 6d; prime mess dull at 61s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 57s 6d; do, medium, dull at 58s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, easy at 43s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 34s; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 33s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 33s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 32s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, steady at 30s. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, steady at 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, dull at 17s 6d. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 21s 6d. Resin—Common steady at 4s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 32s 6d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 2d; No. 2 red Spring steady at 5s 7½d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 4s 4¼d; July steady at 4s 3½d; August steady at 4s 3½d; September steady at 4s 2¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £1 15s@£2 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, July delivery, 3 42-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3 42-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 44-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 45-64@3 46-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 46-64@3 47-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 47-64@3 48-64d, value; December and January delivery, 3 48-64d@3 49-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 49-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 51-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 3 52-64d@3 53-64d, value; April and May delivery, 3 54-64d, sellers.

LONDON, July 17—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 3d@11s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—July, 10s 2¾d; October-December, 10s 5¼d. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 36s 9d per quarter; June shipments, via Cape, 36s 6d. Spirits of Turpentine—21s 10½d per cwt.

HAVANA, July 17.—Sugar—Foreign news regarded as favorable. Exchange on the United States, short sight, gold, 9@10c premium. Exchange on London, 20@21c premium.

ANTWERP, July 17.—Petroleum, 19f paid and sellers for American.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 17.—Cotton easy; good middling, 7 3-16c; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6 5-16c; good ordinary, 6c; net and gross receipts, none; exports, coastwise, 24 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 105,913 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 17.—Cotton quiet but steady; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6c; net and gross receipts, 39 bales; sales, 123 bales; stock, 5,284 bales.

GALVESTON, July 17.—Cotton steady; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 5¾c; net and gross receipts, none; sales, 99 bales; stock, 10,738 bales.

A STRONG CASE AGAINST THEM

THREE ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS WAIVE EXAMINATION.

Frank Carr Still in Bellevue Hospital —Secret Service Agent Confident of Convicting His Gang.

Two of the three men and the woman arrested at 95 Fourth Avenue Tuesday evening by Secret Service officers for counterfeiting were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields.

They were Albert Brown, otherwise "Bill the Brute," thirty-one years old; Henry Kindgen, twenty-two years old, and Bella Carr, twenty-five years old. The fourth prisoner, Frank Carr, better known as "Conky" Carr, is in Bellevue Hospital with both of his legs broken. He received his injuries by jumping from a window while trying to escape arrest. He was formerly a jockey and prizefighter.

The prisoners arraigned before Commissioner Shields did not appear to be at ease. The Carr woman cried softly. The prisoners were not represented by counsel, and when they were called upon to plead they did not seem to know what to say. Finally after being prompted Brown waived examination, and young Kindgen did likewise. The Carr woman said she did not know what "waiving examination" meant. Commissioner Shields explained the matter to her, and she also waived examination. She and Brown and Kindgen were each held in $5,000 bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

Commissioner Shields assigned Robert N. Waite as counsel for the Carr woman. She is a plain-looking, sallow-cheeked woman, and shows apparent evidences of dissipation.

Frank Carr, the supposed leader of the gang, is twenty-eight years old. He is 5 feet 2 inches in height, and weighs 125 pounds. He is smooth shaven, and has a surly look. It is said that he served a term for counterfeiting business from Manning of the "Horse Market Gang," who was arrested last week.

Albert Brown is known to some people as "Bill the Brute," but he is not the famous individual bearing that designation who has given so much trouble to the police. He is 5 feet 10 inches in height and weighs 180 pounds. He wears a stubby, red mustache. He has been a clerk. Mrs. Brown, a respectable-looking elderly woman, asked Commissioner Shields to be lenient toward her son.

Henry Kindgen is a rather stupid-looking fellow. He is tall and has a fair complexion. He dresses a little better than his associates. He gave his address as 1,827 Third Avenue, and his occupation as that of a barkeeper.

Secret Service Agent George K. Bagg, who has been very successful in arresting counterfeiters recently, said yesterday: "This gang was a close corporation. Carr and Brown manufactured the money and Kindgen passed it. We have a strong case against them, and they will undoubtedly be convicted. Carr once before jumped fifty feet to the ground from a window, and that time escaped."

The Sacred Stone of the Oneidas.

From The Utica Herald.

It is a well-known fact in history that the Oneidas, one of the confederation of the Five Nations, were the allies of the English, and rendered valuable assistance to the British troops in their numerous encounters with the French. They were recognized by the various names of Oneladdo, Oneides, Oneids, Oneyaders, Onneydes, Onneydoes, Onyades, Onyedauns, and Oneidas. From time immemorial it has always been their custom to regard with great solemnity a certain huge boulder, which went with them from one place to another whenever they changed their habitations. It was used by the redmen as a kind of sacrificial altar, and in front of it the sachems held their council fires, celebrated the feasts of the dead, and worked themselves into a frenzy of excitement with their war dances.

The stone stood on the summit of a foothill overlooking the valley of the Oneida Creek, and there it remained unmolested after the Oneidas joined the confederation, and long after the last bold warrior had gone to his happy hunting ground. The stone was readily identified, for the legends of the tribe made known its history, and Dr. M. M. Bagg, the librarian of the Oneida Historical Society, had it removed many years ago to the Forest Hill Cemetery, where it can yet be seen.

As this stone has no particular significance in its present locality, an effort is being made to secure it for the cornerstone of the Oneida Historical Society Building, now being erected in this city.

No Division on Silver.

From The Washington Post.

"In Tennessee, where I have just been to look after some banks that went into the hands of receivers," said Mr. William L. Seeley of the Controller's Office, "I found a very satisfactory condition of business and a feeling of confidence among the people that an era of good times was at hand. In Middle and Western Tennessee the free-silver sentiment undoubtedly dominates. In the eastern part of the State the silver feeling is not so strong. The Democrats will not split on that issue, however, but will make a straight fight inside party lines."

The Presidential Bees.

From The Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

It is again stated in the papers that no Presidential bee is bothering John Sherman. This is as it should be. Senator Sherman is big enough to let Presidential bees follow their own course, which is more than can be said for many of the gentlemen who are posing in front of the American grand stand.

The Court of Honor in Marble.

From The Chicago Tribune.

A meeting of the World's Fair Directors was called for last Monday. The notices were canceled, however, and the meeting postponed until Fall. If the Directors consider favorably proposals that will be made, Director James W. Ellsworth said, in positive terms, an impetus would be given to a project for the reproduction of the Court of Honor of the World's Fair on the lake front. An expenditure of $10,000,000 will be necessary, and of this amount, he says, $450,000 has already been promised by two persons. "I am not at the head of the movement to reproduce the glories of the Court of Honor," said Mr. Ellsworth, "but I am largely interested in it. A few of us have got together and looked deeply into the practicability of the project. We have seen D. H. Burnham, architect of the fair, and obtained from him close estimates of the cost of rebuilding the white marble of the structures which lined all four sides of the great basin. We have included the Administration Building at one end and the Peristyle at the other. The cost of the MacMonnies Fountain recast in bronze and of the statuary on the bank of the basin in the same material has been included, and it is found that $10,000,000 will cover the cost of everything."

Chicago Naval Reserve.

From The Chicago Times-Herald, July 13.

The Naval Reserve Association of Illinois, at Chicago, was incorporated yesterday without cap